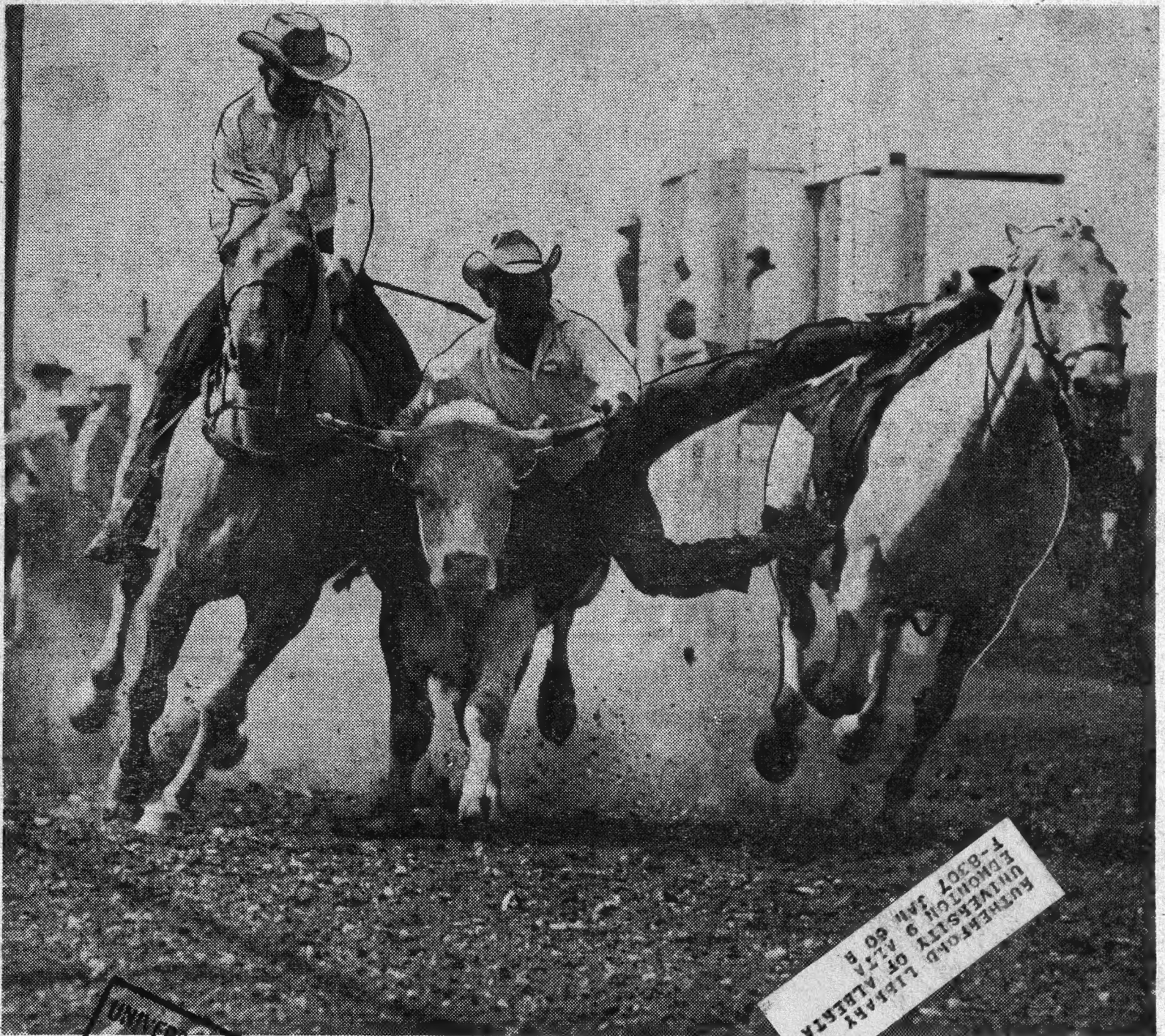


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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LV.
NUMBER 6

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JUNE, 1959



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SIMPLE AS FALLING OFF A HORSE

- Life in The Old West
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- More Humane Slaughter
- Vanishing Eagle

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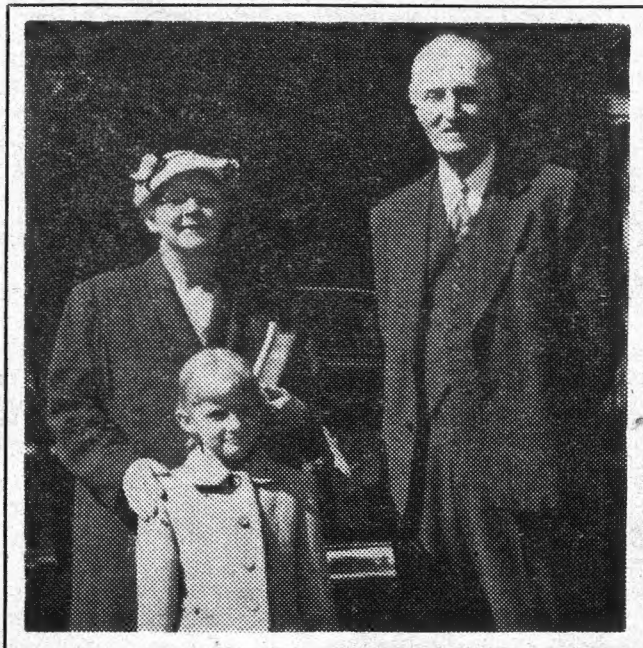
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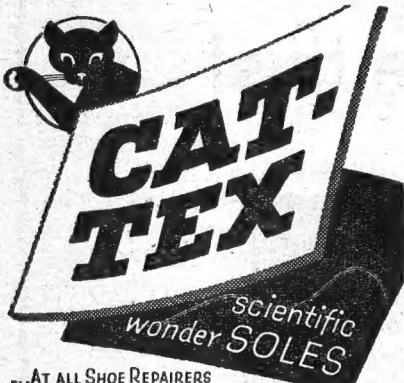
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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LV.

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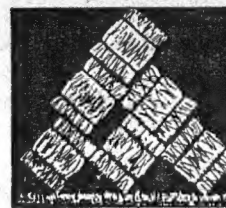
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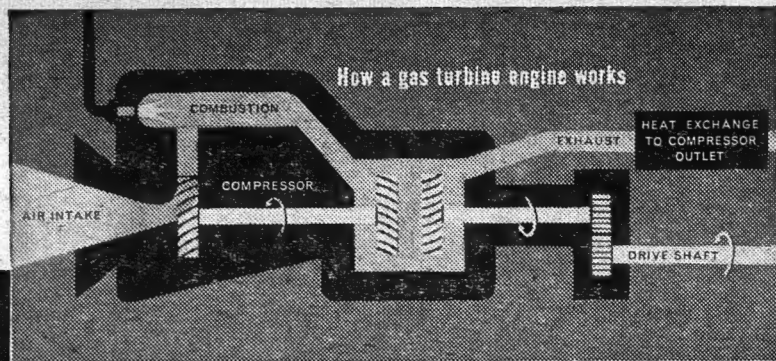
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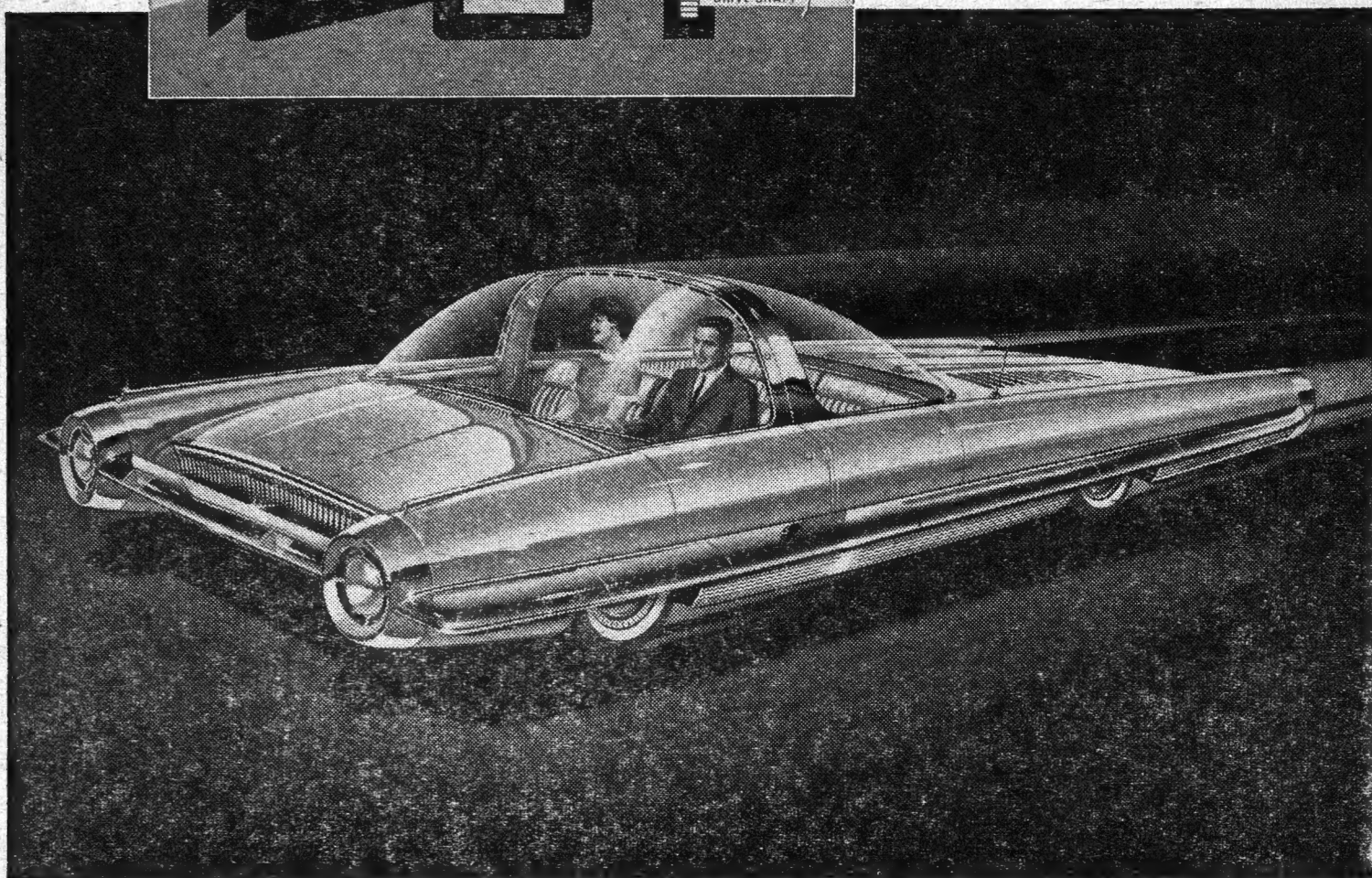


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**KINGSTON
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A gas turbine engine works something like a windmill. Spun by hot gases from the combustion chamber, the turbine or "windmill" powers the turbocar. Designers are relying on nickel alloys to withstand the high temperatures of future gas turbine cars, trucks and buses.



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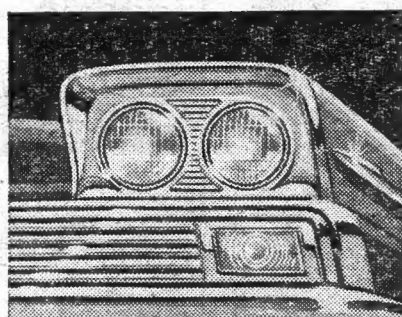
Nickel, of course, is also used for the heavy protective plating on bumpers, grilles and trim, and nickel-containing stainless steel for wheel covers. It goes into the strong, durable alloy steels that make the gears and shafts of cars and trucks equal to gruelling wear on the road. In your present car and your car of the future—you can rely on quality Inco Nickel to give you dependable service.

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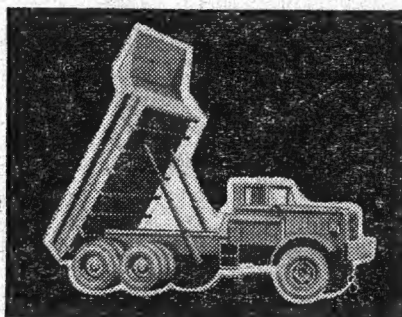
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Editorials . . .

Circuses for the people

What is happening to government by the people?

IN the cradle of democracy, voting was so simple. Ancient Greek voters simply marked their choice on a piece of broken crockery found among the litter of their streets. How different today, when elections and plebiscites must start in motion vast administrative machines.

Voting is both our strength and protection; it is the very essence of democracy, but while it bridges the gap between the public and its government servants, this gap gets wider daily and the servants increasingly become the masters.

Surely a more simple, faster and less expensive system of voting could bring all sorts of blessings. It could whittle down the costly and time-consuming procedure that is sapping the very strength of our system. It might permit the public to give prompt and detailed instructions on countless matters to its representatives, who are now forced for convenience sake to periodically introduce their business in odd-shaped packages that really please no one.

A better system of voting might eliminate much of the "sordid" politics by taking the politician off the hook for any decisions he must make. Convenient plebiscites help run the country from the grass roots, and no government official need be blamed (or applauded) for simply introducing legislation.

Take the welfare state, for example. The present system encourages government officials to play up the benefits of welfare but always to play down the great costs involved. And no wonder, for officials—elected or otherwise—want to make a good case for any legislation for which they will be held responsible. How much better it might be for the COST to be played up openly and let us decide if we want it or not.

Slow election machinery prevents rapid and convenient decisions by the people and delegates the burden of decision to the government. No wonder government officials who are being saddled with more responsibility seek more privileges. No wonder government wants more power to protect itself. No wonder government introduces more and more welfare schemes that are palmed off as "something for nothing". Every department is protecting itself by expanding and carrying out vast vote-buying schemes . . . "circuses for the people" to buy their political favor, to give them more power, and to divert attention from the failures of socialistic welfare experiments.

Perhaps we need some original and fresh minds on the subject. Instead of the radicals trying to resurrect socialistic ideas that have been proven not only unsound, but dangerous in the past, they might better serve their civilization by diverting their political energies to finding a better method of casting a democratic vote.

But then, the socialists are not interested in real democracy. Socialists don't ask the

people what to do. They tell them what to do. They work only toward a socialistic dictatorship.

In the dim and distant future when some scholar sits down to record the decline and fall of 20th century civilization, it is conceivable that he would list several sound reasons, the symptoms of which are now largely unrecognized, but are about us today.

One of those reasons could well be a cumbersome voting system that permitted the growth of big government because it got too far from the people.

Record records

DAIRYMEN, like the French, seem to have a medal for everything.

There are breed Champions for each sex; there are Champions by age categories; there are All-Canadian Champions; and there are regional Champions. There are awards for breeding and production . . . records established every day for producing milk . . . producing cream . . . producing both, or doing the same thing in a shorter time, or at a different age, or longest, or on twice-a-day milking or on thrice-a-day milking . . . for butter-fat content . . . for this, and that, and everything else.

New records stimulate producers to greater efforts and are excellent encouragement within the dairy industry. But awards and records are like dollars in a period of inflation: the more there are around, the less value each has.

Let us not be misunderstood! The dairy industry has established a streamlined information service for the self-help task of promoting milk and its products. Its just that the steady barrage of records and awards is losing its impact and they have ceased to have news value with the public. Readers may miss the news of a real record because they no longer bother to read of the run-of-the-mill records.

Post-war progress in the dairy industry included a new approach to both production and promotion of awards. One of the results is a surplus of both.

Touts for Margarine

THE opposition is moving its big guns up close to the front in its battle with the U.S. dairy industry. It has come to our attention that Mrs. Eleanor D. Roosevelt is now doing margarine commercials on T.V. It would appear that gold is still where you find it.

The long view

IT'S the long view that counts in planning irrigation expansion for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Today's irrigation squabbles could result from bad timing as much as anything else. Expansion is coming beyond a doubt, but when? Today? Tomorrow? Is it economic to pay for it today when it isn't necessary until tomorrow?

Water remains a prime limiting factor in prairie farm production, and sooner or later we are bound to put it to its maximum use through irrigation. It may be some time before the domestic market can take all our wheat, but it will not be too long before we reach our capacity in beef production, unless we are able to coax more livestock feed from the land by irrigation. Nor does this take in the specialty crops—new fibres, oils, seeds, vegetables, etc.—that will be needed in ever more variety and which thrive in the irrigable areas.

Irrigation meetings in both Alberta and Saskatchewan have periodically voiced disapproval at the prospect of more irrigation. Their chief objection seems to be that unnecessary costs are being forced on farmers; that there is already plenty of irrigated land not in use; so why ask them to pay for irrigation schemes that are not yet needed. Their point is well taken.

Whatever else is decided, all arguments must be considered in the light that more irrigation, without a doubt, will eventually come to the prairies. Therefore a firm policy must be laid down today and adhered to in the future. Also, as much detail and surveying as possible must be done as far in advance as practical. This gives a farmer plenty of fair warning. If he can't live either with, or without irrigation, then he has time to make plans. Farming is a long-term business, and can't just pick up and move over night. The family farm looks at least a generation ahead, and adapts its plans and operations to anticipated future changes.

The inconvenience, hardship and loss to farmers resulting from the unexpected construction of modern highways, powerlines and pipelines across hundreds of miles of rich farmland have raised outcries that have been the despair of farmers, engineers and legislators alike. But they would be whispers compared to the outcry from farmers faced with unexpected expropriation for waterways, dams, power stations, highways, power lines, etc., that would accompany the work on schemes now contemplated. Many farmers would welcome the irrigation, but their praise would not be heard for the uproar from the man who is suddenly told that his life's work would soon be under fifty feet of water.

The basic plans must be made now, publicized, and adhered to, even though work may not be completed before 25 to 50 years from now.

Tops of a vanishing species



It would take a skilled designer indeed to produce a tractor with the history and breeding, the grace and style, the strength and versatility that is combined in any one of this fine string of French draft horses.

PEOPLE have, at long last come to be recognized by their country before they are dead — unless they have no earning power at all.

A LANDSHUT, Germany, monk, bothered by youngsters stealing from the monastery orchard had a loudspeaker installed. When anyone shook or climbed a tree the speaker loudly proclaimed:

"Thou shalt not steal . . . God is the eye that sees everything in the deepest darkness."

But this is an infidel age; somebody stole the loudspeaker.

THE late Senator J. J. Donnelly used to tell of a Dutchman who left the day after his wife's funeral and came back two weeks later with a brand new wife. Shocked by such indecent haste, a neighbor sternly reprimanded him, but the only response he got was "Vell, I don't keep spite longk." Years ago newspapers carried a similar story of a farmer in Nipissing. Returning from their wedding the groom and bride were charivariied by a mob with cowbells and other noise-making instruments. Enraged, he went out and gave them a dressing down, telling them they ought to be ashamed making such racket where there was a funeral only three weeks ago.

—High River Times.

OVER in a British museum, the Curator relates that one small member of a visiting school class was apparently so impressed with all the wonders of nature on display that he eventually made his way to the office and asked to speak to the "Creator".

MANY years ago Mark Twain described something of the plight of the modern farmer when he wrote of Henry Ward Beecher's farm: "He is fast rising from affluence to poverty."

WHEN people know how hard it is even to hit a green light they should realize they can't get anywhere gambling.

GREAT news for the men has just come out of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. For years we have been told that women were better drivers

A little wheat— —a little chaff by IVAN HELMER

(jokes notwithstanding) than men because they had fewer car accidents, but the Bureau says this isn't so when based on the mileage driven. Women then have an 18 per cent higher accident rate. Now, perhaps our wives, who have never had an accident, will keep quiet about the ones we have had.

ANYONE who thinks TV isn't going to change the newer generation's way of thinking should hark to a Texas mamma with a three-year-old TV addict. Watching a program one afternoon the kid demanded to know where her grandmother was. Mamma explained that both grandmas were dead. So after a thoughtful second or two the child said: "Who shot them?"

IF proof is still needed that jumpy women should be handled with extreme care it comes from a Liverpool newspaper account. A woman, there, was sent to prison for four years for knocking her husband out with a roasting pan, pouring oil on his bed and setting it on fire. Her explanation to the court was: "It must be my nerves."

THE west has gone sissy. In the early days horse and cattle thieves were hung up on the nearest cottonwood tree to repent of their evil ways. Nowadays the crime has sunk to about the same level as wife-beating, or trifling with company accounts. A Saskatchewan man convicted of cattle stealing was recently sent down for only 9 months.

OSCAR WILDE wrote: "Children begin by loving their parents; as they grow older they judge them; sometimes they even forgive them."

DIAGNOSIS was slightly different in the old days than it is now. In London, in the year 1657 there were 12,434 burials. In each case the cause of death had to be recorded. Some of

the causes follow: 13 deaths were caused from "lunatick and frenzy"; in six cases it was "lethargy" (a disease becoming very prevalent today, and one of which we have a touch ourselves); 25 died of "French pox"; 446 from "plague in the guts" and four from "headache". There were 23 victims of "King's Evil" (a tubercular condition); ten died of "grief"; two were stricken after "being licked by a mad dog"; nine "drunk themselves to death" and nine were "just found dead in the streets, etcetera", but in 24 cases the cause of death was described as "hanged and made away of 'emselves".

THE fluid-drive is supposed to be built into the automobile and not carried in a bottle.

"ONE of my favorite stories," relates a speaker on the BBC, "of the American Wild West, concerns the newspaper editor of Tombstone, or Dodge City, or one of the hot spots of those days, who was sitting at his editorial desk when a bullet crashed through the window grazing the top of his head. "Ah," he said with deep satisfaction, "I knew that Personal Column would be a success!"

THE Japanese have caught on to the art of promotion very quickly. A hospital at Osaka now offers a special service to its maternity patients — the recording of the baby's first cry. More than 1,500 of such recordings were made last year; starting with a bit from Brahms' Lullaby the record delivers the sound of baby's first cry, followed by the splashing sound of its first bath. Then come congratulations by the doctor and finally the voice of the nurse, announcing the date, time of birth, and the baby's weight and measurements. No mention is made, evidently, of the father's condition.

PHILOSOPHY is where you find it, and often some of the best bits come from the amateurs. The following is attributed to Walter Hagen, a one-time great golfer: "We're only here for a short visit, so don't hurry; don't worry — and don't forget to stop and smell the flowers along the way."

AND a woman speaking on the Woman's Hour over the BBC said: "Loneliness is having no one to be silent with. And even if the person you are being silent with is in another room, it doesn't matter, as long as there is a friendly or loving relationship underneath."

THE Sherbrooke Daily Record sums up inflation with a conciseness that would do for a school definition: "Inflation is a time when it is easier to make money than to make a living."

A CONTEMPORARY paper tells us that a highway sign outside a small town reads: SLOW DOWN AND LIVE — THIS IS A ONE-HEARSE TOWN!

THE fault in too many characters is that they haven't any.

IF a new Swedish law ever finds its way to this country some of the doctors we have known are going to have to go to night school. The government there has ruled that doctors henceforth must print their prescriptions in capital letters or bang them out on a typewriter. Some of the fun will be taken out of things though. It is going to be kind of flat to run into the druggist's with a document which formerly looked like a message from a Roman secret agent, in code, but now reads: PINK PILLS — To be Taken Whenever the Imagination is Over-active.

IN many parts of England shepherds still use words for numbers, in counting sheep, from a forgotten 2,000 years old language; a tongue used by the natives before the Romans were in Britain.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us why we call this paper "we" in our editorials. It is a form of speech reserved for crowned heads, papers, and people with tapeworm. — (Peterborough Examiner).

Sweet clover aphid warning

IN mid-September last year, the sweet clover plots of the Agriculture Research Laboratory, Saskatoon were found to be severely infested with sweet clover aphid. This was the first reported occurrence of sweet clover aphid in Saskatchewan.

The Department warns that this is a new and potentially dangerous insect, and that suspects should be sent immediately to the Entomology division at Ottawa or Saskatoon.

This aphid was also found in small numbers in a sweet clover plot in the east-central part of the province.

First discovered in the United States in 1948, the sweet clover aphid spread rapidly. It entered Canada in 1956, damaging sweet clover plots in early July at the University of Manitoba. Severe damage from aphids was reported at Portage and Morden, Man., in late June and early July of 1958.

Alfalfa plots adjacent to the infested sweet clover plots were not affected. Similarly, plots of birdsfoot trefoil, rape, grasses and other adjacent crops escaped.

First symptom is a yellowing of the leaves of the plant, beginning on the lower leaves and progressing upwards, followed by a dropping of the leaves. Associated with this is a pronounced stickiness, due to "honeydew" or aphid excrement. At this stage, the plant is covered with aphids in all stages of development.

The aphids were controlled at Saskatoon by hand spraying the sweet clover plants at the rate of 10 ounces of active ingredient of malathion per acre. Spray was directed upward from the base of the plant and the aphids, concentrated on the lower surface of the leaves, were effectively doused.

Any applicator which can create sufficient turbulence of the mist or dust to contact the aphids on the protected lower surfaces of the leaves should effectively control the infestation by one application.

Crops for feed **MUST NOT** be sprayed within seven days of cutting because of a residual toxicity to animals.

Potatoes in boxes

IDAHO bases part of its leadership in the potato industry in its ability to get a high-quality product to the consumer by minimizing shipping and handling damage. Because of the growing trend towards shipping fruit and vegetables to market in boxes, and to find out whether fiber-board boxes can be expected to replace sacks as shipping containers for potatoes the University of Idaho is currently testing several types of boxes for potatoes.



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Any way you look at it . . . in bushels, time or fuel . . . the ALL-CROP Harvester leads the field in savings that help farmers to beat the cost-price squeeze.

In a measured field test, two combines — both late PTO models of similar size — were checked for bushels combined, time required and fuel consumed. One was a Model 90 ALL-CROP Harvester — the other a leading competitive make. Both were owned by experienced farmers.

Working side by side in the same field, each harvested a measured 18 acres, exchanging lands halfway through the test to equalize any difference in crop yield.

Here are the results:

The Allis-Chalmers Model 90 . . .

... saved 36.9 more bushels from its 18 acres

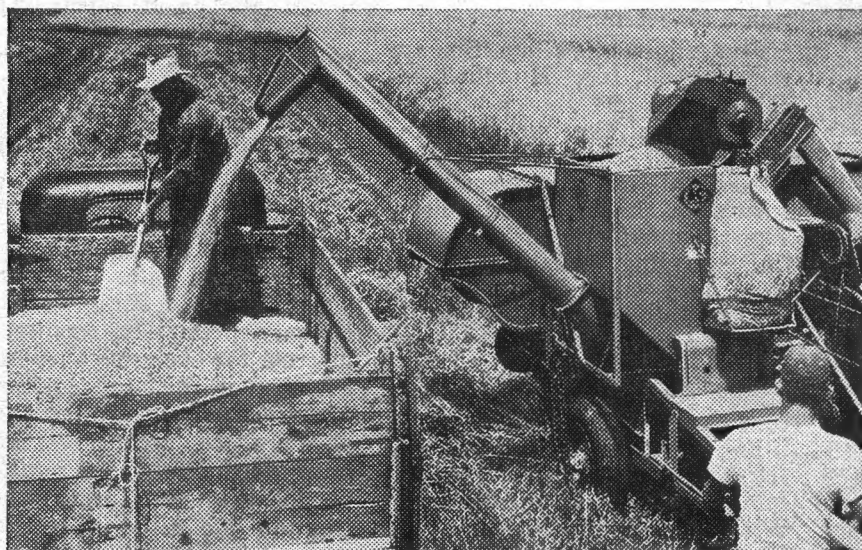
... finished in 5 hours, 48 minutes — 1 hour and 37 minutes sooner — a full 20 percent less time

... was powered by an Allis-Chalmers D-14 Tractor which used 2½ less gallons of fuel than the competing tractor.

Here is field proof that demonstrates why ALL-CROP Harvesters are helping thousands of farmers to beat the cost-price squeeze! Rubber shelling surfaces, wide-flow threshing capacity, clean air blast separation — all three — make the big difference.

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The vanishing eagle

by Kerry Wood

THERE is an intriguing item in one of John McDougall's books, about him meeting a band of Indians on their way to the mountains in quest of eagles. They wanted wing and tail feathers, with which to make head-dresses. During that bygone age when smooth-bore guns weren't accurate enough to score a high-sky hit on a soaring eagle, Indians still used hilltop pits to capture the big birds. A hole large enough to accommodate a sitting man was dug on a bald hilltop near an eagle nest, then for two or three days the branch-covered pit top was baited with rabbits, marmots, or ground squirrels. Once the eagles spotted the bait and began feasting on it, the final act of the drama could be staged. An Indian hid under the screen of branches, while fresh bait was placed above the man. When an eagle alighted to feast, the redman grabbed the bird and swiftly used his knife, thus securing plumes for a new hat.

Nearly a hundred years after the Reverend John met the feather hunters, the heavy influx of tourists to Banff National Park caused a scarcity of eagles. Wealthy tourists bought Indian-made head-dresses as souvenirs of their mountain holiday, thus sparking a flurry of activity among Stoney hat-makers that required more and more eagle plumes to supply the demand. Eagles became rare throughout Stoney territory in the Alberta foothills and mountains.

The majestic birds are still scarce today. Not only because of Indians wanting their feathers, but because boys armed with .22 rifles, gunners amid the autumn duck marshes, and sheep farmers everywhere are all willing to kill any eagle that comes within range. The result is that our most picturesque raptore has become a rarity, and naturalists are concerned about the survival of yet another species.

We have two varieties in the west, the Golden and the American or "bald" eagles. The golden is an all-dark bird in the adult plumage, wearing brown-black feathers that have a faint golden tint to them. It is slightly smaller than the white-headed, white-tailed American eagle, though the smaller eagle is the more aggressive of the two birds and the better hunter. The American eagle is primarily a scavenger, hence the greatest concentration of its numbers may be found on the Pacific coast where fish-feeds are available after the salmon spawn and die. A few baldies live in our Rockies and spread across the prairies in winter-time, where they are always on

the watch for carrion fare. Golden will dine on dead stock too, but they seem to prefer live game, chiefly mountain marmots and alpine ground squirrels in summer and jack rabbits of the snowy fields in winter.

Will an eagle kill a lamb? Park wardens and naturalists who have spent years in the mountains are convinced that very few young of mountain sheep fall victims to eagles. But sheep-farmers of the foothill country insist that eagles take a toll of their new-born lambs every spring. I talked with one farmer about this matter, a man who has a flock of five hundred woolies.

He said: "I'm not positive that eagles eat lambs. Once when I was watching my flock, a ewe dropped a still-born lamb near me. I went back to my truck to get a shovel to bury it, and when I returned, an eagle was feeding on the dead lamb. So the problem is: how many do they kill, and how many do they find dead?"

Eagle numbers are now so small that they cannot be considered a serious menace to either domestic sheep or to wild game. This may not apply around B.C.'s coastline, where fishermen claim that eagles are still abundant. However, throughout the prairie provinces and in the Alberta part of the Rockies, golden and American eagles are decidedly scarce at present.

There is a thrill to sighting one. During a saddle-horse trip along the upper Saskatchewan River some years ago, our party rode around a bend of an Indian trail to come into a tiny meadow framed by craggy rocks. With a wild scree note, a huge eagle sprang aloft from one of the crags and soared above us, beautifully outlined against an August sky. Each of us still remembers the pleasure of that brief encounter with one of nature's finest birds.

Sometimes one's loyalties are sorely tried, too. Hunched beside a lake one snowy autumn day, I heard the purling notes of sandhill cranes come downwind and eagerly turned to watch for the interesting birds. They loomed out of the snow flakes, flying swiftly with the wind and suddenly scattering wildly to dodge the plummeting dive of a golden eagle. The raptore missed, whereupon the cranes formed ranks again and flew on into the snowy mists. When last seen, the eagle was flapping to gain altitude for another swoop at the cranes. Which species did I want to win the race, that time?

Every winter a few eagles stay in our parkland area, thus providing me with a chance to study them. Have you ever

watched the love-flight of eagles in springtime? A pair will lock talons in mid-air and then perform an amazing loop the loop or somersault, turning over and over in whirling acrobatics as they scream out their piercing whistles of endearment. Later, when fuzzy eaglets are in the high placed nest, the noble parents will not hesitate to forfeit their own

lives in defence of their precious family. When autumn snows come to the high country, then we may see a family flock planing eastward to scatter out across the prairies.

Surely the time has come to protect these splendid birds, saving the species for our own enjoyment and to thrill our children with their majestic beauty.



There are not many of the older generations who, in their school days, didn't learn Tennyson's short, but potent, poem:

THE EAGLE

"He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ringed with the azure world, he stands.

"The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls."

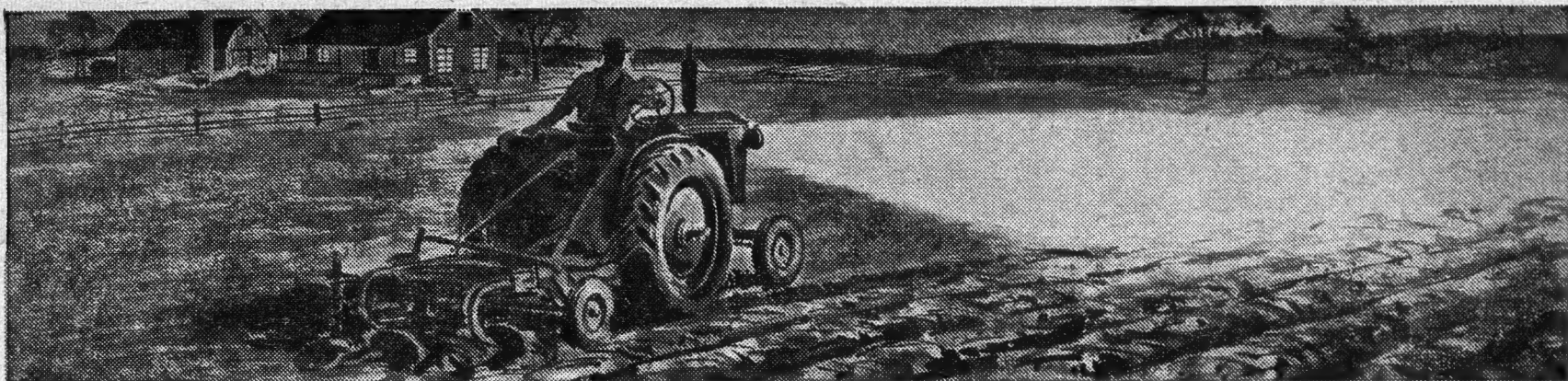
Only records give true picture

TO calculate costs of production in farm operations all of the expenses incurred in the farm enterprise must be charged somewhere in the current year's business. As an example, take a straight grain farm; in the year's business farm expenses will be charged to both summerfallow and cropped acreages.

Cost records have been kept for 16 years on Illustration Stations in the Swift Current area. Charges for the summerfallow year are made to the following: use of land (5 per cent of the assessed land value of purchase price), taxes, machine use (includes depreciation, repairs, and interest for each machine used), fuel, labor, general equipment expenses (charges for cars, seed cleaners, etc., used in relation to crop production), general expenses (charges for cars, seed cleaners, etc., used in relation to crop production), general expenses (power, car gas, telephone, etc., those related expenses not covered elsewhere), and management.

Summerfallow costs on eleven different farming areas for the past 16 years average from \$3.32 to \$7.49 per acre. The 1957 costs varied from \$4.26 to \$8.61. Cash costs covering repairs, gas, oil, grease, taxes, telephone, power, and hired labor charged to summerfallow amount to 40 per cent of the summerfallowing cost. The other 60 per cent covers depreciation, interest, and management. Therefore, if the farm is debt-free the cash production costs are relatively low.

Summerfallow operation costs for 1957 were as follows: cultivation from 39 cents to \$1.00 per acre, disk costs varied from 42 to 74 cents per acre, and rod weeding from 30 to 61 cents per acre. In some areas it is advisable to use a chemical spray operation to help conserve the trash cover. This operation is most successful as the first so that the winter annuals and other susceptible early weeds may be killed. The cost of spraying varies from 7 to 18 cents per acre plus the cost of the chemical. Hence, an application of 6 ounces per acre would average 59 cents.



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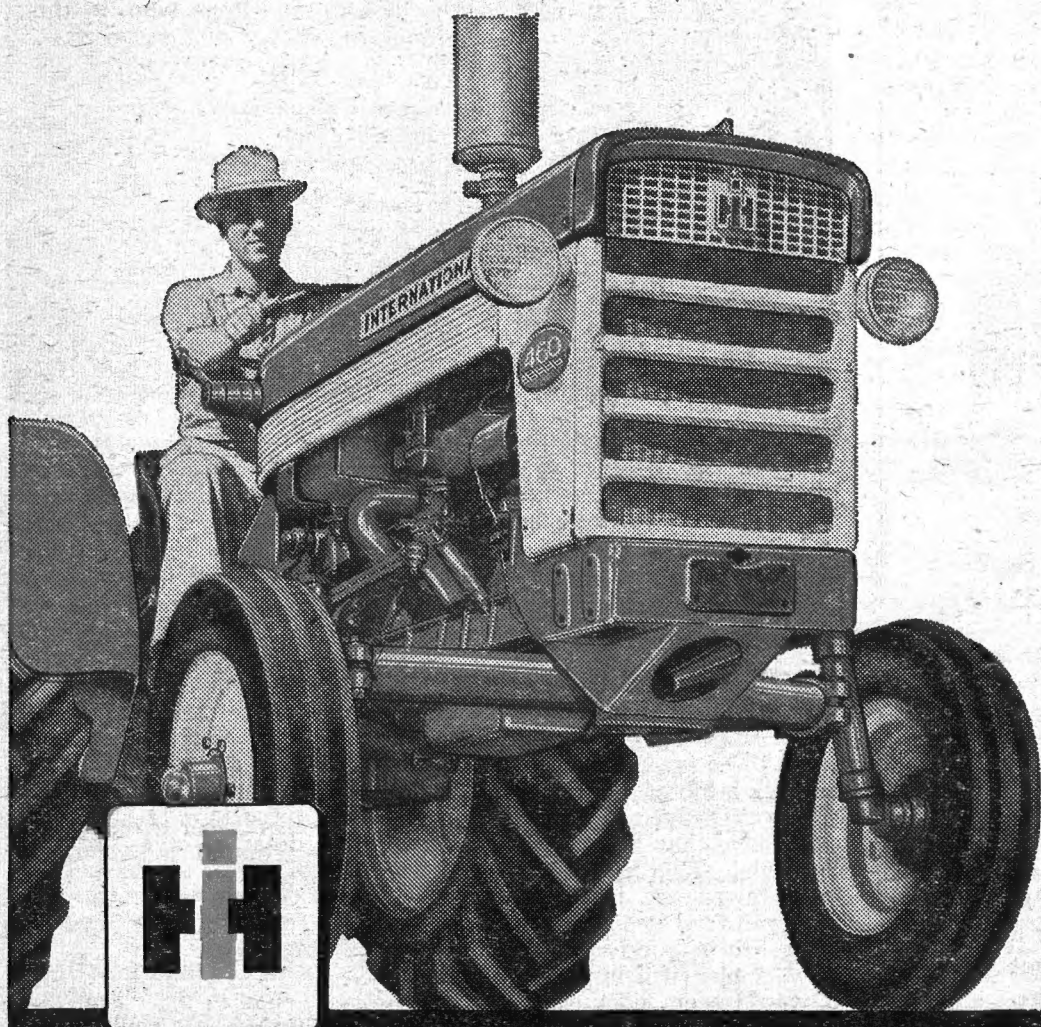
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CANADA, advanced in many respects, has been slow in adopting humane methods of slaughtering meat animals. If humans insist upon eating their fellow-creatures like cattle, sheep and pigs, they should at least strive to conduct the killing to ensure the least possible amount of pain and distress.

In fairness to the people in the meat industry, however, it should be stated that established methods are not as bad as some writers would suggest; but, nevertheless, techniques could be and should be better. Sheep and pigs are commonly "stuck" and bled without any attempt to render them unconscious, while cattle for the ordinary trade — Kosher excepted — are stunned by means of a knocking hammer before bleeding.

In the case of the animal bled without stunning, probably the greatest suffering is caused by shackling by means of a chain and hanging by a hind leg. Pigs squeal loudly at this point but, as people who have worked with pigs will understand, the reason could be fear more than pain. Pigs and other farm animals may not be conscious of the approach of death but they do, quite obviously, have sense of fear and the atmosphere of the abattoir killing floor is such as to stimulate it.

For more humane slaughtering methods

by GRANT MacEWAN

As for the actual knife wound in the throat, one could argue that it is probably the least painful and the least inhumane of the usual steps in slaughtering. It is well known that a clean cut with a sharp knife is not necessarily very painful — certainly not as painful as a bruise or a wound which had time to become infected or inflamed. People have had flesh wounds without realization of injury and in a study conducted in the United States some years ago, among men who had attempted suicide by cutting their throats, there was almost unanimous agreement on one point: that there was little or no pain at the time.

If a clean cut through healthy skin and tissue will not, by itself, cause a lot of distress, then the methods employed in killing pigs on farms may be less objectionable than many writers have supposed. The animal will struggle and squeal furiously when being upset and placed on its back for the sticking. But

the noise is an expression of protest and fear rather than pain at that stage of operations, and from the cut with a sharp knife the pig will scarcely flinch. By the same farm methods, that stuck pigs frequently released to stand momentarily while the blood is draining; but there will be no squealing at that time or thereafter.

With a proper cut in the throat to sever both the large artery and vein, blood will flow freely, the brain which is only inches away from the wound will be drained of its blood supply quickly and consciousness must be lost almost immediately. There will be kicking and other muscular struggles for minutes but these actions need not be associated with suffering any more than the body struggles of a rooster whose head has been cut off are indications of conscious pain. Muscular contractions and nervous reactions certainly continue for some time

after all sense of consciousness and feeling has been lost. Because a pig or any meat animal kicks for minutes after being properly stuck is no reason by itself to conclude that it is feeling pain.

The fact remains, however, that there are ways of reducing the needless pain and risk of needless pain in carrying out slaughter practice. Probably the worst offender in either packing houses or local slaughter houses or on farms is the failure of the man using the knocking hammer to properly stun the bovine animal with the first blow. And, sad to say, it happens rather often that a second third or fourth blow is needed to put the animal down. In the plants the man who handles the long - handled, small - headed hammer is usually an expert. But he can be careless and sometimes he is. And on farms where the back of an axe is often used for knocking, there is greater chance for failure of the first blow.

There has been criticism of ritual methods of killing, whereby the cattle for the special trade are bled without being knocked; but such technique is

(Continued on page 11)



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Photo submitted by Jane Havens

This is a feeding station for orphaned lambs on the sheep ranch of A. M. Valli, Brooks, Alta. So many twin lambs were born on the ranch this spring that Mr. Valli had to come up with a life-saving idea, and this is it. The feeding can holds a gallon of warm milk and has special rubber nipples. Each lamb gets a fair chance this way, and all the lambs reared on it have done well.

Twin lambs worth rearing

IT is quite common among range sheep for only one lamb to be raised per ewe. The smaller lamb of a set of twins is either destroyed or given to another ewe that has recently lost her own. This may be justified when ewes are in poor condition and feed is short, but if the ewes are in good condition and have a plentiful supply of milk it would seem poor economy to destroy one lamb of each set of twins.

Data collected over a number of years at the Lethbridge Experimental Station has shown that although lambs raised as twins weighed 9.7 pounds less at weaning time than twin

lambs raised as singles (60.8 versus 70.5 pounds) the combined weight of the lambs raised as twins exceeded that of the twin lambs raised as singles by 51.1 pounds (121.6 versus 70.5 pounds). Also University of Alberta experiments show that at 100 days of age the total weight of single lambs per ewe was 95 pounds while the total weight for twins per ewe was 155.2 pounds.

From these figures it would appear that the additional weight of the lambs raised as twins amply justified any additional costs incurred by extra feed and care during the lambing season. It is also evident that the returns from a set of twins will far exceed that of a single lamb.

much preferable to careless knocking as sometimes witnessed. Indeed, people who have studied methods have concluded that if ritual killing can be done without the distress caused by first shackling and hoisting the animal—and it is done without such shackling in some parts of the world—the main cause of distress would be overcome.

In any case, there is the best reason for finding and adopting better killing floor techniques. Public interest has been aroused and that is good.

Is it the responsibility of the provincial or federal government to demand the better methods? Doubt has been expressed but both levels of government have heard something of the challenge during the last two years. A motion was placed before the Alberta Legislature in March, 1957, stating: "Whereas present slaughtering methods in abattoirs and slaughter houses allow for carelessness resulting in needless suffering to meat animals and whereas humane slaughtering has been made compulsory in some countries with encouraging results, be it resolved that the government give consideration to a study of slaughtering methods in anticipation of providing legislation to require commercial slaughtering plants in the province to conform to appropriate humane methods." That motion was carried.

On December 21, 1957, a humane slaughtering bill was introduced in the House of Commons. It was one which would make it illegal to slaughter meat animals without killing instantaneously or rendering unconscious before slaughter. The bill did not advance beyond the first reading, the reason, as reported, being to give provincial attorneys-generals a chance to study its intent and enforcement. In introducing the bill, Hon. E. D. Fulton, Minister of Justice, said there was growing demand from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and other organizations to compel slaughterers to adopt humane methods. Special mention was made of shackling, hoisting and bleeding while animals are still conscious. Now, at the 1959 session of Parliament, the whole matter is under study by the Agricultural Committee.

Even though it is possible to slaughter without inflicting any

pain more severe than that produced by the edge of a sharp knife, many former practices should not be permitted to continue—careless knocking for example. But what are the reasonable and practical alternatives if we are to get away from shackling pigs and lambs before bleeding and knocking cattle by means of an uncertain hammer?

Some plants in the United States and Canada have tried the gas tunnel as a means of producing unconsciousness in pigs prior to shackling and bleeding. An exposure of 75 seconds in the carbon dioxide tunnel rendered pigs unconscious. Reports have been favorable although the cost of installing the tunnels was said to be high. In addition to carbon dioxide anaesthetization there is the possibility of electric stunning and, also, such stunning instruments as the captive bolt pistol.

The captive bolt pistol is free from the risks that would attend an ordinary revolver or rifle. There are no bullets to go astray. The bolt pistol, using blank cartridges, is held against the animal's head and when the trigger is pulled, a bolt is driven through the skull to penetrate the brain. The bolt then recoils and, with reasonable care, there is no need for any failures occurring. The first such pistol in Canada was brought from England to the University of Saskatchewan in 1932 and should still be there. For some years after its importation it was used frequently in slaughtering operations and gave perfect satisfaction.

In many parts of the Old World, where humane killing has been required for decades, the captive bolt pistol is used extensively, not only for cattle but for sheep and pigs. Pistols of this type are now being advertised in Canada.

As this is being written a research program is being conducted under a joint committee set up by the Meat Packers' Council of Canada and the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The results of such studies coupled with the prospect of legislation and a widespread desire on the part of the public to make slaughtering as humane as possible, promise to produce changes and improvements such as some Canadians have urged for many years.

The next move seems to be up to the Government of Canada. Citizens hoping for the elimination of unmerciful methods will not care whether the new regulations are to be enforced under the Criminal Code or the Meat and Canned Food Act, but they do want to see something done—and soon.

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The grand champion entry of a dozen eggs at the 24th Annual Kansas Poultry Exposition sold by auction for a tidy \$60.00.



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TIMES have changed since we used to think milking three cows was half a morning's work.

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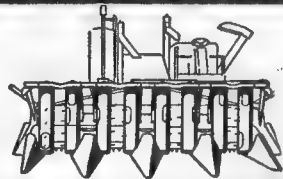
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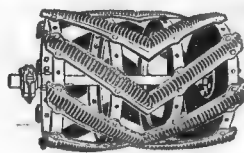
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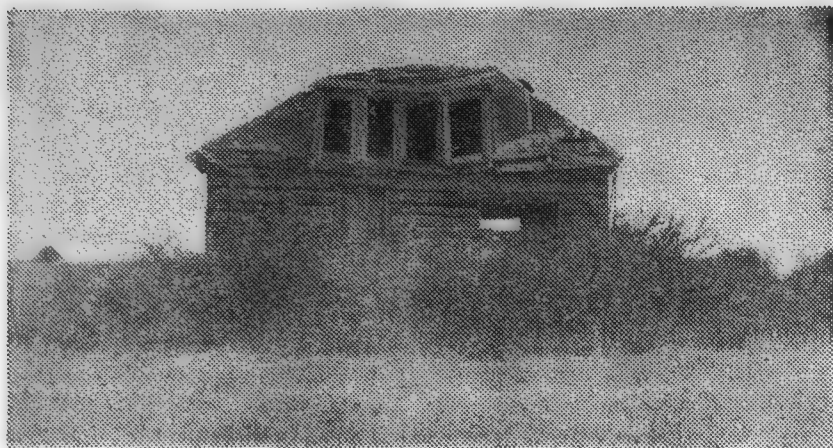
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"Ain't gonna need this ole house no more."

Storied homes of yesterday

by F. A. Twilley

HOUSES, like the people that build them, grow old and decay. As one travels around the country and sees old dwellings by the road, with windows boarded up and doors off the hinges, it makes one wonder what history lies behind them and if they could speak what tales they could tell.

Who built this house shown in the picture and lived in it, and where are they now? Do they still think of it, and do they, with Thomas Hood still remember — "the little window where the sun came peeping in at morn?"

Well, we could tell them a little about it. If it is usable at all the little window will have a

truck backed up to it and grain thrown in through it, to stay there until the time comes for the surplus to be reduced. Not many old houses were built to last for long, especially in the west, for practically no attention to foundations was given, and when a building is unoccupied it soon goes to ruin. With extreme climatic conditions working from the top and burrowing animals from below, the proudest edifice will soon be a wreck.

Proudest, did I say? I would imagine that the builder of this small house thought a lot of that dormer window he put in, and I can see him backing up quite often to have a look at it from the road. The kids at

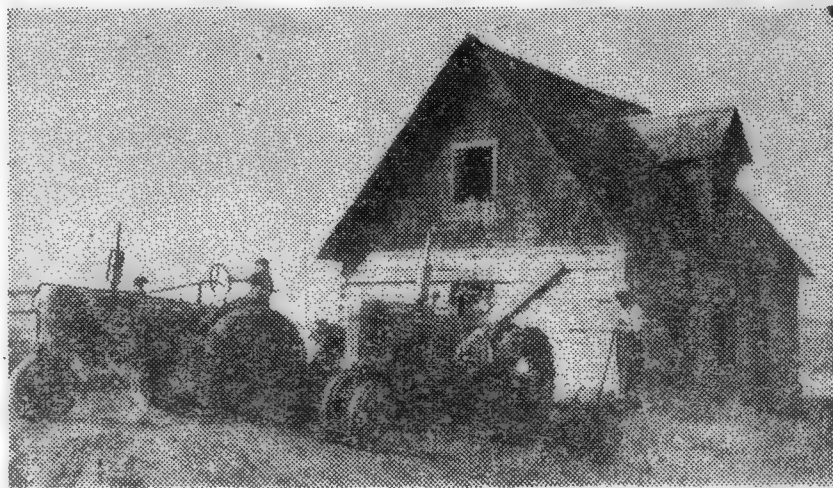
school would crow over the other kids whose parents neglected, or were not clever enough, to make a window in the roof so as to be able to look out over the countryside and see what was going on.

This old log house being moved can remember a good deal. The dance held in it when completed, with the youngsters along with everybody's clothes, piled on the bed in the corner. The horses and oxen tied to the trees outside. It can remember the big threshing gangs making away with the piled-up food on the table. The master of the house getting up on a wet cold night to light a lantern and go chase the cattle out of the crop.

What? — Keep smelly pigs in it? Not to be thought of for a moment. What an insult.

So it was, that when it was jacked up and a tractor hitched to it, it refused to budge an inch. Another tractor was called for, and, although a little progress was made, it was not long before it came to a complete standstill. So the cold-blooded, hard-hearted wretches brought still another tractor into play and a slow tortuous trek across the field was begun.

Fortune, looking down on the uneven struggle, smiled openly as the bandits found that the old house would not pass under the hydro wires. This diffi-



Starting out on a new life.

The chatter and laughter of the children when home from school and the gathering of the clan at Xmas time.

Now, everyone gone, it wanted to be left with its memories, and remain unmolested.

However, someone had other ideas. Moved to another site it would still be useful and would make a good pig pen. The roof was still in good shape although the two bottom rounds of logs were gone.

culty overcome after a long delay, the old house finally, reluctantly, came to rest.

Sympathetic reader, rest assured that no smelly hogs are going to root inside those hallowed walls. Why could not someone have told the silly old thing that the building was wanted for a very worthy and appropriate purpose, and as a museum will be around perhaps when most of us are not.

Baby pig disease

BABY pig disease strikes hardest at pigs from one to fourteen days of age, reports Dr. H. N. Vance, Veterinary Pathologist. One hundred per cent loss is common at this stage.

Symptoms are diarrhoea, vomiting, fever and a general shrinking; deaths often occur rapidly. Pigs that survive may recover or may never overcome the damage sustained and remain "poor doers". Growing pigs and sows nursing affected litters may contract the disease but deaths are uncommon in older animals.

This disease causes losses for three or four weeks and then subsides. This is probably because sows farrowing after the outbreak have developed an immunity which they pass on to their young. Those farrowing during the outbreak should be strictly isolated but it is unnecessary to isolate sows which farrow four weeks or more after the disease strikes.

It is very important that an

accurate diagnosis be made with any disease before spending money on treatment or making husbandry changes. Baby Pig Disease is no exception to this rule in spite of the fact that there is still no proven treatment for it.

Watch that muffler!

FARMERS face possible hearing loss for high tones if they drive tractors with defective mufflers over long periods of time, a medical research team at the State University of Iowa reports.

Studies conducted by the team have shown that while the hearing of farmers with "tough" ears apparently goes unaffected, individuals with noise-susceptible, or "sensitive," ears may suffer hearing loss for high tones after driving tractors from which mufflers have been removed or which have rusted or blown out mufflers.

The Farm and Ranch Review is one of the best read farm journals. It has real advertising appeal.

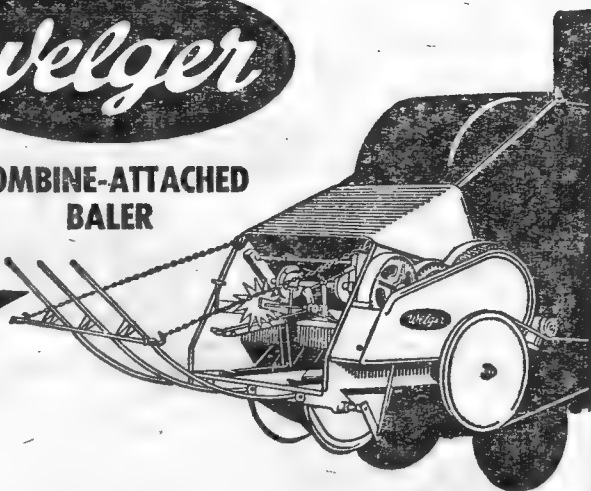
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Indian suit given to RCAF squadron

The Warriors of yesterday say "How" to the Warriors of today.



National Defence Photo

The Indian Chief headgear being tried on by Flight Lieutenant Gordon Cumming, RCAF Public Relations Officer, feels a little strange compared to the normal headgear worn by RCAF officers. Also meeting Mr. Love during the stop-over at Dorval is Flight Lieutenant L. T. Legaarden, Abernethy, Sask., officer commanding the Air Movements Unit at Dorval, P.Q.

THE RCAF's 421 Red Indian Fighter Squadron, operating in France, is now the proud possessor of a set of Western Canada Indian wearing apparel. The set is complete from beaded moccasins to an eagle-feathered headdress, and with tomahawk and peace-pipe accessories.

The Red Indian Fighter Squadron displays an Indian head as its emblem so it now has tangible support of that emblem.

The prairies of Western Canada have contributed many boys to the RCAF and the Red Indian Squadron has its fair quota of these western members. It will no doubt fill a long felt want of the group to have a costume of genuine Indian regalia to back up the use of its chosen symbol.

The honor and responsibility of making the presentation directly to this select complement of Canada's armed forces fell to Mr. William N. Love, editor of the Farm and Ranch Review.

Mr. Love made the presentation recently to the Sabre Squadron at Gros Tenquin, France, where the unit is now serving as part of Canada's NATO forces in Europe.

The outfit was received by the Squadron with gratitude and jubilation and the ensuing celebration took the form of the nearest thing possible to a real pow-wow, and it is highly probable that friends and relatives

will now be able to obtain a picture of their favorite flyer in Indian headdress.

The Red Indian symbol was adopted by the 421 outfit during the second world war when it was flying Spitfires and was chosen because of the noted fighting qualities and courage of the western Indian, and the desire of the men concerned to have an emblem truly symbolic of their homeland.

Some time ago the squadron expressed the desire to own a real "Indian suit," so its parts, which consist of a rare eagle headdress, buckskin jacket, leggings, loin cloth, moccasins, gauntlets, beaded belt, tomahawk and peace pipes were gathered by understanding Calgarians. The costume was purchased by radio station CFCN, Calgary, the Stampede Association and the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.

In a sense, the historic pipes which complete the Indian outfit will be temporarily back-home. They were made in Europe away back in the fur-trading days, brought to North America by the Hudson's Bay Company and traded to the Indians.

The opportunity was taken to have Mr. Love, who is making a public relations tour, with a representative Canadian press group, of the Canadian Armed Forces in Europe and Britain, make the presentation.

Iodine is a necessity

IODINE is essential for farm animals because of its close association with the activity of the thyroid, a gland which regulates body chemistry. When feed and water supplies are deficient in iodine, as is the case on many western farms, it is necessary to provide it, particularly for breeding females during the winter months. Ailments resulting from iodine deficiency usually affect only the new-born. Such ailments include joint-ill in foals, goiter in lambs and calves, and litters of hairless or weak pigs at birth.

At the Experimental Farm,

Brandon, iodized salt is used as a general practice and additional iodine in the form of potassium iodide is provided in the daily feed or water supply for breed-females. One teaspoonful of a solution containing two ounces of potassium iodide per gallon of water is added to the daily ration of a brood sow. Two teaspoonfuls of this solution is the allowance for a brood mare.

The iodine needs of breeding ewes can be supplied by mixing potassium iodide with salt. For convenience in preparation, two ounces of potassium iodide is dissolved in a small quantity of water and this solution is mixed in 100 pounds of salt.

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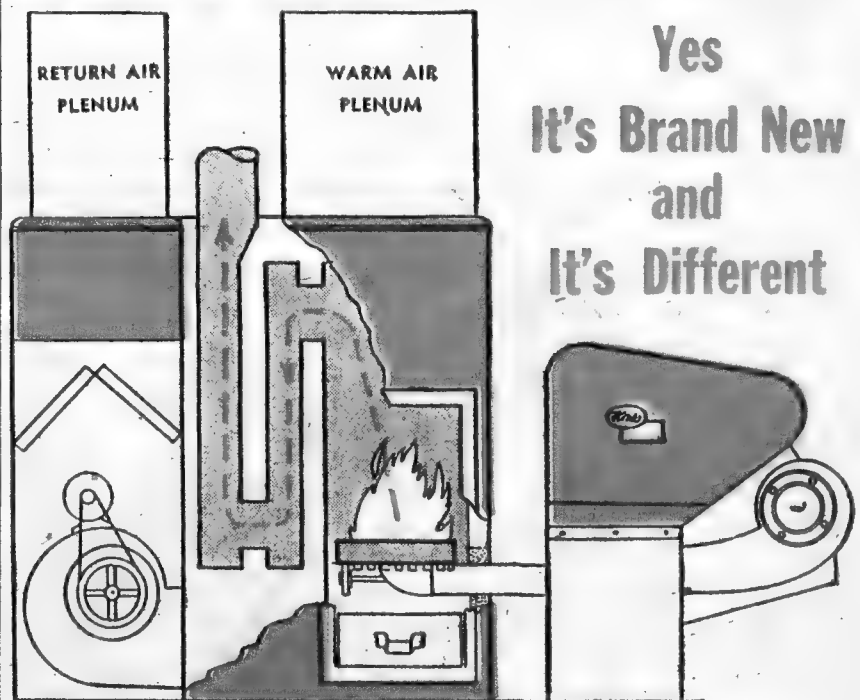
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Farming Around The World . . .

Agricultural exhibitions are not getting any smaller but they are getting a little slicker. Assistance of the Ford Motor Co. of ENGLAND, on the firm's stands at AGRICULTURAL SHOWS can now be called by radio. A transmitter in the central office connects with a loop of wire that encircles the stand area. The staff wander-

ing about the grounds carry small battery-operated receiving sets about the size of a flash-light. When the right button is pressed in the office the right person picks up his signal wherever he may be among the exhibits.

UGANDA is starting a COCOA INDUSTRY. Cocoa seed-

lings were started in the first small plot of 15 acres last spring, and it is expected to expand this acreage to at least a thousand acres by 1963.

ITALY'S 1958 RICH HARVEST was the largest in three years with production at 1,565 million pounds of rough rice.

In 1957, some buyers at the annual Horsmonden, KENT, ENGLAND, sale of growing crops of APPLES, PEARS AND PLUMS lost heavily when orchards were damaged by hail after the sale. This year about 75% of the buyers present took advantage of special HAIL AND WINDSTORM INSURANCE cover arranged by the

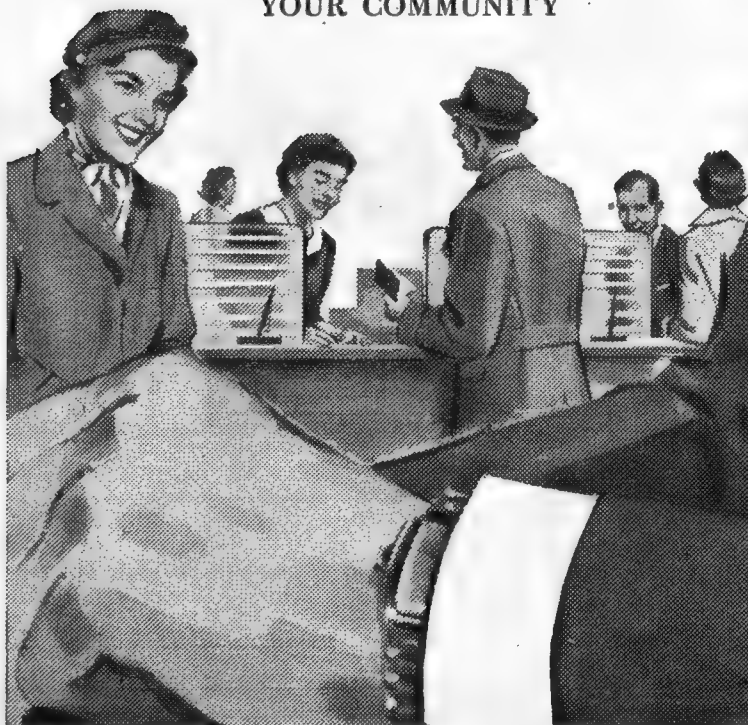
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auctioneers whereby for a four-per-cent premium they could insure against an actual net loss up to 150% of the auction price.

FINLAND is making THREE-CORNERED TRADE DEALS by bartering RUSSIAN WHEAT and getting SWISS APPLES. Finland got the wheat in the first place by bartering BUTTER.

Finland was to take 100,000 tons of Soviet wheat in exchange for butter by the year ending June 30th, but jammed storage facilities prevented Finland from storing so much wheat. The problem was solved when Finland exchanged 10,000 tons of the wheat for 2,000 tons of Swiss apples. Finland still has a storage problem, however, and the government is chartering ships for storage.

FRENCH exports of GLACE CHERRIES to the UNITED STATES has risen sharply in recent years — from 2,000 lbs. in 1949-50 to nearly 5,600,000 in 1956-57. And in the first six months of 1958 alone, they increased 14% over the corresponding period of 1957.

SPAIN'S 1958 ORANGE JUICE EXPORTS probably topped the low level of 1957, but were still not more than half the 1956 shipments. The Spanish orange juice shortage — resulting from freezing damage to trees — afforded UNITED STATES processors increased opportunities to export to EUROPEAN soft drink bottlers. Spanish shipments are expected to recover somewhat this season.

ARGENTINA'S 1958 DRIED PRUNE output was up 42% over the crop of a year previous. Quality, however, suffered from hail injury during the

growing season. Prunes are Argentina's top dried fruit export and BRAZIL is the main taker.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SOCIETY in the BRITISH ISLES has picked up a North American custom. It now has its own NECK TIE with a design featuring Aberdeen-Angus bulls. The bulls, which appear on the tie in silhouette, are edged in gold and superimposed on a green background.

A new association of BREWERIES IN COLUMBIA is in the middle of a program launched to expand national BARLEY production. Plans include about 25,000 acres of additional land being brought under cultivation for barley.

THE UNITED STATES is expected to continue as a BIG MARKET for LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS. 1959 imports to the U.S. will not be as high this year as last because U.S. red meat production is on the increase. Most of this increase will be pork so beef imports should remain at relatively high levels, according to the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service. U.S. farmers are feeding out their animals and therefore the best market in the U.S. for foreign producers is in the lower grades of beef and mutton.

NEGERIA'S 1958-59 PEANUT CROP was damaged by dry weather and is expected to fall short of last season's record level. Large carry-over of stocks should partially offset any reduction in output. Negeria is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of peanuts, and an important competitor with production of EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS in the UNITED STATES.



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See your F-M dealer, or mail this coupon for full information on these and other F-M quality products.

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Big Canadian Grain Growers Speak Their Mind on the Big JOHN DEERE 95 Self-Propelled

Canadian owners of the big, new 16- or 18-foot John Deere 95 Self-Propelled are truly enthusiastic about its performance. Literally scores of them have taken the time to write us—telling us just how they feel about this great new machine. Below are statements taken from some of their letters which are typical of their enthusiasm.

It is no wonder that the 95 has won such acclaim.

It is a big machine built especially for big operations: It has a 40-inch feeder . . . a 40-inch cylinder . . . 5600 square inches of separating area . . . and 4061 square inches of cleaning area. These big units deliver more bushels of cleaner grain from every acre at a saving on every bushel.

See your John Deere dealer for complete details. Ask him about the John Deere Credit Plan.

The big 95 has power steering—"handles as easy as my car," say many owners. And, because of its huge balanced capacity, you can harvest 3000 or more bushels per day.



"Amazed at amount of material I could put through the 95."

Tom Alfred Marler, Brimner, Alta.

"Required less fuel than some smaller machines."

Walter Lee, Lacombe, Alberta

"Saved 1/3 the time over any other combine."

C. C. Galloway, Red Deer, Alberta

"400 bushels per hour in barley."

E. O. Dickov, Beniley, Alberta

"It does a much cleaner job of threshing than other makes we are using."

Harold Hammer, Olds, Alberta

"Knocked 10 days off our harvest."

Darius Walter, Lethbridge, Alberta

"It definitely cut down my working time."

Jack Kultgen, Foremost, Alberta

"Threshed 560 bushels per hour in oats."

E. M. Knight, Penhold, Alberta

"The 80 h.p. engine has more than enough power to cope with any crop condition."

Earl J. Thomas, Warner, Alberta

"Saved from 5 to 6 days of harvest."

E. C. Willson, Camrose, Alberta

"Neighbors talked about the wonderful performance."

George Powell, Taber, Alberta

"I can recommend the 95 to anyone needing a large-capacity combine."

Adolf Krause, Olds, Alberta

"A lot longer sieve than competitive machines."

Frode Jensen, Drumheller, Alberta

"Saved from \$1000 to \$1500 by getting wheat harvested before rain."

Jeppa Danielson, Camrose, Alberta

"It's the combine the big grain farmer has been waiting for."

O. C. Loose, Vulcan, Alberta

"In flax the 95 is far superior to anything I have ever used."

G. Stickland, Red Deer, Alberta

"Threshed 5600 bushels of barley in one day."

Lyle B. Walker, Milk River, Alberta

"Motor has plenty of power for heaviest, most-tangled crops."

H. Gardin, Olds, Alberta

"Largest capacity combine I've ever operated."

Louis Cleveland, Dalmead, Alberta

"If I were to buy another combine tomorrow, it would be another 95."

Jack E. Hill, Milk River, Alberta

"The 95 was just the machine I'd been waiting for."

Jerry Mills, Lloydminster, Alberta

"Never had a minute's trouble."

J. D. and D. A. McDermold, Wetlock, Alberta

"The 95 has all the capacity expected and required."

Sherman and Stanley Djuff, McLaughlin, Alberta

"This year's crop was taken off in 3 days' less time."

George H. Kinnee, Camrose, Alberta

"Very economical on fuel for its size, and amount of work done."

E. H. Wutzke, Bow Island, Alberta

"The dollar investment in the 95 will mean a 20 per cent saving."

Foster Bros., Sexsmith, Alberta

"Well satisfied with separating and cleaning capacity."

Brian and Gilbert Lynch, Gilbert Plains, Manitoba

"This year's harvest was a pleasure."

J. J. Toeur, Kane, Manitoba

"Operation costs down 60 per cent."

Julian Iwaniuck, Russell, Manitoba

"Replaced two competitive self-propelleds."

W. O. Metcalfe, Bowsman, Manitoba

"It is almost impossible to plug."

Tom Stacey, Wierdale, Sask.

"Unbelievably easy to handle."

Pete Watchko, Anola, Manitoba

"In 20 years' experience, have never had a cleaner job of threshing."

Wm. Myskiw, Warren, Manitoba

"The 95 will live up to the reputation established by previous John Deere Combines."

Sam & Harry Tennenhouse, Winnipeg, Manitoba

"Replaced two 12-foot self-propelleds."

Clift Bros., Melfort, Sask.

"The 95 does a 100 per cent job of threshing."

K. J. Smith, Imperial, Sask.

"Never before have I taken off a crop with such ease and so little expense."

Henry Johnson, Sturgis, Sask.

"It is impossible to overload."

Ben Pohler, Spalding, Sask.

"It only takes a few minutes a day to service."

Neider Lenka and John Lukach, Hana, Sask.

"Handling is very easy."

Ernest Vickoryson, Watrous, Sask.

"With the 95, we are getting what we want."

Tom Richardson, Kindersley, Sask.

"Ease of handling and adjustments are wonderful."

M. A. Franko, Watson, Sask.

"Every feature a large-acreage farmer could ask for."

R. E. Dearborn, Eaton, Sask.

"We wanted the biggest-capacity combine and the 95 is it."

Shantz Brothers, Guernsey, Sask.

"The 95 does not peel or stack the grain."

Paul M. Striloff, Kamsack, Sask.

"I feel it's the best combine on the market."

Guy Beatty, Watrous, Sask.

"We saved a lot of grain by getting it out before rain."

John J. Weber, Meota, Sask.

"I used two self-propelleds before . . . now I use only the 95."

Wm. E. Evans, Renown, Sask.

"Does a very good job in clover and alfalfa seed."

Grant Shoemaker, Hudson Bay, Sask.

"Saved labor costs of two men."

Harold G. Clark, Belle Plain, Sask.

"We like the mobility on the road and in the field."

Kirsle Bros., Milestone, Sask.

"I like the large separating area."

H. M. Henriksen, Zelma, Sask.

"The motor is just what a farmer wants—lots of power."

Walter E. Bartel, Drake, Sask.

"Capacity beyond my expectation."

Sam Konotopski, Meadow Lake, Sask.

"Reduced harvest time 50 per cent with no additional operating costs."

Sam Haffron, Wilkie, Sask.

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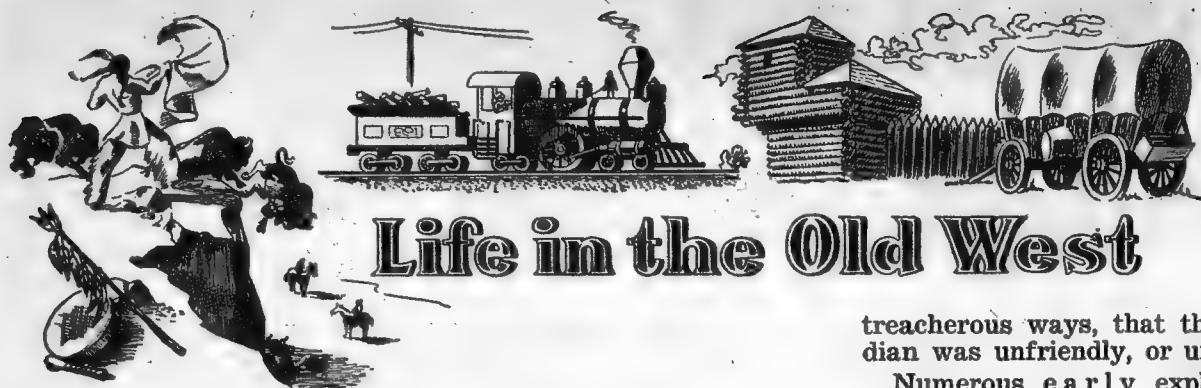
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Life in the Old West

The atrocities of the early whiteman

WRITERS like James Fenimore Cooper, and modern pulp magazine writers (most of whom have never been west of Chicago) bent on selling Indian stories have always dwelt more on sensationalism than fact.

Indian atrocities have been used by such writers for plot and suspense. But few Indian atrocities compare with some of the atrocities of the white man in the early history of the west.

Many such barbaric deeds are on record in the history of the Indian days of southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, and northern Dakota and Montana, an area which, until the buffalo was exterminated, was as one without regard to the boundaries we know now.

A relieving manager of an upper Missouri trading post of the American Fur Company, Alexander Harvey, became known as one of the toughest,

meanest men in northwest history.

In the year 1842, a pig belonging to Harvey's post was killed for food by the Indians. When pursued by a party of whites one of the party was killed by the Indians. For this Harvey decided on a terrible retaliation. He ordered a cannon to be loaded with shot and metal junk. When the next band of trading Indians gathered he ordered the gun fired into their packed group. Twenty-one Indians were killed and nine were wounded. It is related that Harvey personally finished-off and scalped the wounded Indians. Later he danced Indian scalp dances, waving the scalps of his victims before other Indians until, it is said, even the Indians were sickened and terrified by his horrible yells and hideous laughter.

There is little to prove, until he learned the white man's

treacherous ways, that the Indian was unfriendly, or unjust.

Numerous early explorers have recorded finding western Indians easy-going and hospitable.

Mathew Cocking, a Hudson's Bay Company trader spent the winter of 1772-73 living in the camps of the Blood, Peigan, Sarcee and Blackfoot Indians. He called these tribes the Confederacy of Waterfall Indians. He found them to have attained a reasonable degree of advancement, using home-made earthen vessels to cook in, having some tools, and enough knowledge to grow tobacco and some garden.

Anthony Henday was possibly the first white man among the Blackfoot Indians. He arrived at a point on the Red Deer river not far from the present town of Stettler, Alberta, in the autumn of 1754. He was made at home in an Indian camp there consisting of over 320 teepees.

David Thompson, who travelled the west to a greater extent than probably any other explorer had no Indian trouble. Thompson spent the winter of 1787, without incident, with the Indian chief Sauganapee in his camp.

Not until the Lewis and Clark expedition into western Montana was there serious trouble between the redmen and the whites. In 1806, so the story goes, Lewis with some of

his men camped with a party of eight Blackfoot Indians. In the early morning the Indians attempted to make off with some rifles. In the scuffling which followed one of the Indians was fatally stabbed. As the others tried to run off, Lewis shot and killed another. This was an episode that resulted in a great deal of killing in the next 25 years, during which time any white man venturing into the district took his life in his hands. It was 1828 before friendly relations were again established with the Indian Confederacy of the northwest prairies.

In 1869 a smallpox plague threatened to wipe out some of the Indian tribes; a plague caused solely by the spite and meanness of one white man. Evans, a trader, and his partner had some sort of quarrel with Indians. It turned into fighting and Evans' partner was shot and killed. The men's horses got away, or were stolen. Evans, on foot, eventually made his way to St. Louis swearing vengeance against all Indians at the first opportunity.

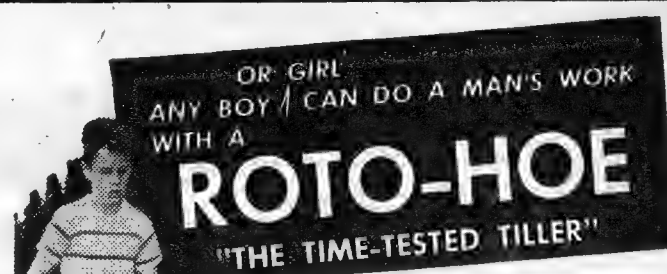
A section of St. Louis, when Evans arrived, was undergoing a smallpox epidemic. After outfitting himself once more Evans managed to get hold of several pairs of smallpox infested blankets. These blankets he took west and set out on the banks of the Missouri in Indian country. Naturally the blankets were a "find" to the first redman who came along. The smallpox spread among the Indian tribes with the speed of a prairie-fire. Of the Blackfoot tribe alone, 1,400 men, women and children are reported to have died in less than five months. Evans was, indeed, a

MEN
WHO THINK
OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



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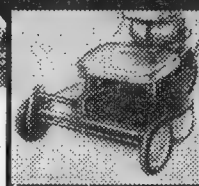
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523 Agnes St., New Westminster, B.C.

fine sample of the noble white man.

The Saskatchewan Cypress Hills massacre is another illustration of the downright perfidy and callousness of some of the west's early characters.

Many stories have been told, and recorded, of this senseless slaughter. Some of the culprits were twice brought to trial, but acquitted because of conflicting evidence. At any rate there is small doubt that the white men who converged at the small trading post in the Cypress Hills, run by one, Abe Farwell (an honest, decent trader) conducted a cold-blooded murder party.

The main facts of the story

mood. Another is that the white men built up their courage with firewater and determined to wipe out the Assiniboine camp.

Whatever the true account, the white men lined themselves in the shelter of the creek bank, a position ideal for rifle fire and protection. When a suitable target of Indians presented itself they opened fire. The Indians taken in complete surprise and unprepared to return the fight took off in a disorganized flight for the woods and hills; that is the ones still living.

Just how many Indians were killed in the massacre is still a matter of debate. Figures run from 30 to 200, but from what is known probably between 30



This photo, taken in 1887, shows a Blood Indian grave in the upper branches of a tree where, with simple dignity, the members of the tribe were laid to rest beyond reach of coyotes and wolves. The plains soon became dotted in increasing numbers with these graves following the arrival of the White Man with his diseases and atrocities.

seem to be that a party of traders travelling to Fort Benton with their winter's supply of furs camped for the night on the Teton river. During the night some Cree Indians made off with their horses and some of their supplies.

The traders, forced to make their way to Fort Benton on foot, resolved on an "Indian hunt." At Fort Benton they obtained horses, gathered some irresponsible recruits, and all heavily armed set off to track down the Crees.

The party reached Abe Farwell's post and learned that the hunted Crees had passed a day or two before. At the post a band of about 200 Assiniboine Indians were in camp. They had been trading and were in a happy frame of mind. The traders claimed, later, that the Assiniboine Indians laughed at them for losing their horses to the Crees, and offered to fight the white group in place of the missing Crees. Reports of what happened next vary. One is that the whites drank with the Indians until the whole gathering was in a drunken, dangerous

and 40 Indians were cold-bloodedly shot to death.

One trader was killed, a man named Grace. He had left the shelter of the creek bank and was shot, perhaps by fire from his own mob. His body was buried in the back room of Farwell's trading post. The traders assisted Farwell, who had been helpless to prevent the massacre, pack his goods. The post was set fire to, to keep Grace's body from the Indians, and with Farwell the murdering band of whites set off for Fort Benton.

The Cypress Hills massacre served as a climax to end the riotous, unlicensed careers of the fur-traders and whiskey runners north of the border. Eastern politicians, finally driven to action, hastily organized the first contingent of the now famous North West Mounted Police. A detachment was hurried to southern Saskatchewan and Alberta as fast as the times would allow.

With the Indians paying the price, white atrocities among them, came to an end in the Canadian southwest.

AFTER 24 YEARS...



CAM KIRBY
Leader of Progressive Conservative Party

IT'S DEFINITELY TIME FOR A CHANGE!

● A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE 12 POINT PROGRAM FOR PROSPERITY IN AGRICULTURE!

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: Immediate and positive steps will be taken to bring electricity to farms at a reasonable cost.

FARM CREDIT: A Progressive Conservative Government will pass a farm credit act under which up to \$25,000 will be loaned to qualified farmers on land, buildings, equipment, breaking and clearing and other land improvement and breeding stock. For young starting farmers, the interest rate will be 4% and for established farmers not more than one per cent above the province's borrowing rate.

RURAL TELEPHONES: A uniform policy under which all citizens receive equitable treatment will be introduced and leadership and assistance will be made available to rural telephone associations.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS: Research on new and improved markets for the produce of Alberta will be intensified.

RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: The location of industry in towns and rural points will be actively encouraged, toward the end of providing off-season employment, markets for special crops and a widening of municipal tax bases.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION: Curricula will be modernized, the agricultural school at Fairview will be re-opened, and one in southern Alberta studied, vocational schools for adult farmers will be established and farm accounting and farm management clubs organized.

MACHINERY REPAIRS: The law directing that vendors should stock machinery repairs for a period of not less than ten years will be enforced.

FARMERS ON BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS: The PC Party considers farmers competent to direct their own industry and will appoint bona-fide farm representatives to sit on all commissions, boards and investigative bodies appointed to deal with matters directly affecting the farm industry.

IRRIGATION: The irrigation study committee's recommendations will be implemented, the wants and knowledge of local farmers will no longer be ignored.

CROP INSURANCE: A Progressive Conservative Government will be prepared, with federal support, to introduce a crop insurance program.

FARM LABOUR: A Government agency which will assist farmers in finding competent hired help. The PC Party advocates unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation for farm workers.

LIVESTOCK POLICY: Policies will be introduced extending breeding research, health of animals policies, grading of breeding bulls and enabling legislation passed to permit municipalities to make spraying for warbles compulsory.

It is time to change to these dynamic farm policies and a new financial deal for the municipalities. It is time for improved education, for improved care for the needy, the sick and the aged, for provincial policies that are in the best interests of all the people of Alberta.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18th
PUT THE PEOPLE IN POWER — VOTE

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

Inserted by the
ALBERTA PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

Picked Up In Passing—

by INA BRUNS

WE'VE heard a good many criticisms levelled at farmers in the past, but this one coming from a recent arrival from Holland, threw us for a loss.



"People in Canada are not religious," the lady declared. "Their children are rude, and the farmers are lazy."

"Lazy!" I exclaimed, thinking of the farmers I knew, who without help, were slugging it out in the sweltering hay fields while forecasts for rain drove them to exhaustion.

"Lazy," she reiterated. "In Holland the farmers put up three or even four crops of hay each year. In this country they tell me farmers put up only one or two! People that lazy deserve to be hard up!"

A most impressive test is being carried out at the Lacombe Experimental Farm to prove that "as a man soweth so shall he reap."

Two samples of barley, each containing 1,000 kernels of grain were planted in the same soil. One of these samples weighed just over twice as much as the other, and while the test is not yet completed, there is evidence that the difference in weight of the seed is dramatically reflected in the resulting yields.

Not only does the test prove that superior seed must be planted if good crops are to result, but the plump kernels produced grain containing 2.7% smut, while the poor grain contained 30%.



Gate fasteners like the one in the photograph, can be great time and temper savers through the years. Hinged to the stationary post, the handle to which the encircling wire is bolted, is simply lifted upward to release tension on the closed wire gate, or pushed downward to hold the gate in a closed position.

So you are planning to put in water fountains for livestock this summer? Few investments can bring more satisfaction or save more time. Not only is pumping water a thing of the past, but the stock tank has always been a very real threat to small animals and children so that its passing can bring considerable peace of mind.

Before making this costly switch to automatic waterers, farmers would be well advised to check and re-check the fountains offered on the market. We talked to a number of farmers this past winter who found that their units were ice-locked in sub-zero weather in spite of the guarantees that were given with their purchase. Though some farmers admitted mistakes were made in installation, still talks with the men that own units that are giving satisfaction can save endless trouble next winter.



WE asked the Jones boys what quality they most want in a hired man, and without hesitation they said: "He must be observant."

"The hired man that toils doggedly onward while the barn burns down around his ears is no asset to his boss. We want a man who keeps his eyes open on the job."

The Jones boys are in the livestock business where success depends on seeing trouble even before it gets under way. They can walk through their pastures and sense an animal's discomfort by simply looking at it. They can tell when the alfalfa in the pasture mix borders danger even though bloat has not actually occurred. Tenderness in the herd sire's foot is spotted and the hoof promptly trimmed before lameness delays the calf crop. A cow is brought home for close observation during calving because they rightly suspect she is carrying twins.

Hired men of any description are rare indeed, but rarest and most valuable are those who are observant.



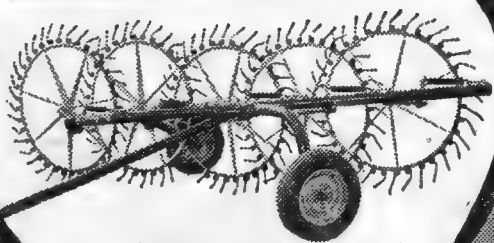
THERE is a company in California that sells \$6,000 worth of earthworms to hopeful gardeners who want to produce bigger cabbages than the folks next door, yet for years an observing gardener we know insists earthworms are not the soil builders they are cracked up to be.

"They only take the humus out of the soil to make worm meat," she insists and to prove it she showed us a potted plant that was in a poor state of health because not only the humus but the hair roots had been consumed by a fat worm!

Ohio State floriculturists backs up her findings! Earthworm castings, once considered so valuable, have a fertility value of only .02 - 1 - 1, whereas common fertilizer like 3 - 12 - 12 is worth \$50 per ton, earthworm castings would be worth only \$2.97 per ton!

On a recent trip through the Athabasca, Alberta, area, we had a close look at farming in the gray wooded zone. Talks with men like District Agricul-

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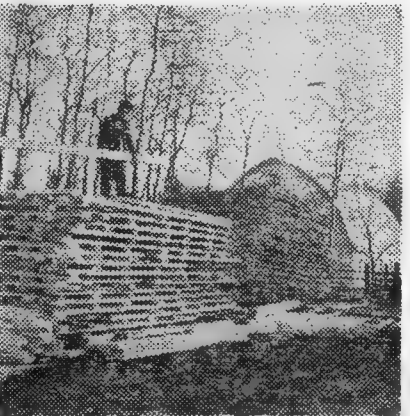


turist George Godel convinced us that Horace Greeley should have made a reservation before he advised young men to go west — or north. He should have said: "Go west young man—but only if you like mixed farming!"

The grey wooded soils must not be summerfallowed. They need strict rotations of grass and legumes braced with fertilizers and manure. Even then, the wheat does not measure up to the baker's demands for a volume of 750 cc., proof enough that wheat production should be left to the prairie farmer.



Farmers and agricultural officials watched Hon. Douglas Harkness, federal minister of agriculture, cut the ribbon at the official opening ceremonies of the \$240,000 office-laboratory at the Lacombe Experimental Farm on March 26th. The building commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Experimental Farm, but it is also symbolic of the progress and ever-increasing dignity that the agricultural profession is at long last gaining from an indifferent society.



Poplar lumber can be valuable building material if it is properly handled. The wayward boards should be "dry piled" hot from the planer and the top of the pile should be carefully covered with slabs. The lumber should not be removed from the pile until it is ready to be nailed firmly into place. In this way the warping and twisting usually associated with the lumber can be avoided.

EVER wonder what the cattle industry was like a few hundred years ago? According to historians it wasn't so very different from what it is today. By 1580 the Shorthorns were all ready an established breed, and by 1783 Charles Colling was practising inbreeding indiscriminately using sire upon daughter through to the fifth or sixth generation. His famous bull, Comet, sold for \$5,000!

The ladies were interested in livestock even then and Mrs. Colling bought the famous cow, Lady Maynard, for \$140. In 1818 Shorthorns averaged \$643 at an auction sale.

Benjamin Tomkins was founding the Herefords in 1740, and the Hewer brothers, some

twenty years later, were fixing the color pattern that is now a trademark of the breed.

By 1810 Hugh Watson was breeding the doddies into what was called "the butcher's breed", and in 1867 William McCombie, another Angus man, was showing Black Prince, a 2,500-lb. steer that dressed out at 71.3%.

Pork packing

MORE than half of the Canadian packing industry's investment of some \$160,000,000 in plants and equipment is devoted to hogs and hog products. This includes extensive processing, manufacturing and handling of well over 200 different pork items.

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Both at the recently expanded SALKELD'S TURKEY HATCHERY on Logan Avenue in Winnipeg, and at SALKELD'S large turkey farm at Stonewall, Manitoba, "Miracle" is fed exclusively. "It's just common sense to try and get the highest return from your feed dollar," says Mr. Salkeld. "I've tested several feeds and I've found I get a more profitable return when I feed scientifically balanced 'Miracle' Turkey Rations."

There is a "Miracle" Turkey Feed and a turkey feeding program to suit all conditions across Canada.

The Salkelds pose for a family photo. From left to right, they are Robert, Elaine, Mr. and Mrs. Salkeld, and Donald. The children take an active interest in the business, donating many of their weekends in the Spring to feeding turkeys and traying eggs. Mrs. Salkeld holds the post of vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

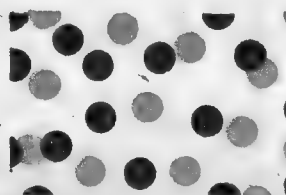


The brooder room at Salkeld's Hatchery. One of the largest in Canada, it is capable of brooding 30,000 poults at one time.



Salkeld's controlled temperature turkey van—first of its kind in Western Canada—capable of delivering up to 30,000 poults at one time.

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Flying "down under"

Canada isn't the only country with flying farmers. New Zealand has found a whole new field of operations for agricultural aviation.

The second of three articles on Agriculture Aviation.

IF World War Two did nothing else, it sparked a renewed interest in the varied use to which aircraft might be turned on a peace-time basis.

The greatest development in the field occurred in the United States, where similar circumstances encouraged an even bigger expansion of the flying farmer movement. Over five thousand U.S. farmers or farm

record is that achieved by another country "down under" — New Zealand. Conditions there are not at all like those of our prairie provinces, and aircraft have, therefore, been turned to a whole new family of farm uses. New Zealand also had thousands of young airmen returning from the war, many of whom had received their training on our own Canadian Prairies under the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme.

The process of spraying and dusting from the air has been secondary to other aircraft work in New Zealand. In 1949-50 a mere 5,000 tons of fertilizer were distributed by air; by 1955-56 this amount had grown to more than 400,000 tons... or almost half of New Zealand's total production of superphosphate fertilizer. Imagine spreading half of Canada's fertilizer by plane!

Progress in other fields has not been so spectacular, but almost as steady. Seed sowing, the dropping of supplies and fencing materials, the destruction of rabbits and the spraying of weeds and insects.

When considering the extent of the aerial revolution taking place in New Zealand farming methods, one must not forget the shape of the land itself... a rich green expanse of pastures and forage crops carrying herds of cattle that are able to export top quality dairy products around the entire world. New Zealand has an area that is not even half the size of Alberta, yet this green land normally supports more than half as many cattle as the whole of Canada and well over fifteen times the number of sheep that Canada produces.

One of the limiting factors in keeping New Zealand pastures rich and productive is topography. For New Zealand runs from merely hilly to mountainous, and while beautiful to look at, it poses many problems for any kind of cultivation or land treatment.

There was a time when the

only practical and economic way to fertilize the steep grades and thoroughly leached hill tops was to let the sheep, themselves, climb up the hills and drop their own fertilizer on the tops. With the introduction of the airplane as the farmer's 20th Century pack-horse, New Zealand farmers have changed all this.

It was not too long before New Zealand farmers realized that fertilizing and seeding were valuable tools in soil conservation only if careful range management was also undertaken.

To do this it was estimated that more than fifteen million acres of hilly pasture needed to be subdivided by good fences... a task considered uneconomical if not impossible by the standard methods of packhorse and sledge. The airplane came to the rescue.

The use of the parachute was initially considered to drop fencing supplies in New Zealand, but it was later found that free dropping of posts and spools of wire was quite satisfactory. The advent of lightweight universal post units made of galvanized steel made all the difference in the world. These units form the basis of posts, battens and even gates. Also, a mile of orthodox fencing materials weighs about 12 tons; the same mile built of steel posts and battens only weighs about 5 tons. The mile of steel fencing, moreover, costs close to \$200 less than a fence of wooden materials. But fencing is just another branch of the business.

The number of operators in the field now exceeds sixty service firms employing some 500 persons and including 180 pilots. Nearly 300 aircraft are involved in agricultural flying in New Zealand today — which is more than the number used for the great acreages of Canada—and over the five years ending in 1956, they made over 4,500,000 flights to spread top dressing alone.

Besides fertilizing, seeding and fencing there are other activities, that are not exactly duplicated in Canada. During this



The helicopter is put to special uses. This one, operating in the Rotorua district, which has been made productive by aerial top-dressing, is spraying with a hormone. The helicopter sprays a 60-foot swath on broom and gorse infested land, and the process is repeated up to four times to give the necessary concentration.

When the last gun had been fired and the last bomb dropped, hundreds of thousands of young airmen returned to their homes around the world, and brought with them the inspiration for the third dimension in the science of agriculture.

As we reported in an earlier article, this influx of young men was accompanied by an abundance of war surplus planes and parts at reasonable cost. The combination resulted in a mushrooming flying industry by and for the farmers.

service businesses used aircraft for agricultural purposes in 1956. All agricultural treatment by aircraft in the U.S. in that year covered almost 52,000,000 acres, for insects, weeds, plant diseases, brush control, fertilizing, seeding and defoliation.

Another country that experienced the flying boom is Australia where many farmers face conditions not unlike those of Canada; notably the great distances, large acreages and the convenience of landing strips.

But perhaps as notable as any

Alberta Wheat Pool PATRONAGE

The Alberta Wheat Pool intends to operate for the crop year 1959-60 on a patronage dividend basis in keeping with the co-operative principles on which the Pool was formed. The following notice is published in compliance with the provisions of the "Income Tax Act":

"As required by 'The Income Tax Act' this will advise our members that it is our intention to make a payment in proportion to patronage in respect to the year ending the 31st day of July, 1960, and we hereby hold forth the prospect of a patronage payment accordingly."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer-Owned Co-operative



Combined with applications of top-dressing and seeding in New Zealand was the careful range management program that required fencing over some 15,000,000 acres of rough and hilly countryside. Only the use of the airplane for dropping the fencing material made this economically possible. This plane has just dropped a bundle of steel posts.



This is a Fletcher aircraft spreading top-dressing. In five years, aircraft have put down 750,000 tons of superphosphate on hill country... a task equivalent to one-and-a-half million days if done by men and pack horses.

same five-year period there were 55,000 sorties flown against the rabbit menace alone. Accompanying this was the need to transport and supply the professional deer and goat hunters that are paid to keep down the wild game that plays havoc with pastures. The Op-possums are another target of the aircraft, and almost as serious an enemy to the land as the

rabbit. They have the habit of defoliating trees to the extent that they die.

One of the first questions that arise when considering this activity is the safety record. In the period from April, 1949, until March, 1956, there were 335 accidents. The accident rate has dropped over the past few years from 32 per 10,000 hours to 10 per 10,000 hours. As aerial work involves a great number of landings, it represents a better picture to state that the accident rate is only one mishap every 14,000 landings.

In spite of the number of accidents in the hundreds, of thousands of flights, there have been only 12 fatalities and 23 cases of serious injury... about the same figure as in other classes of flying.

The official New Zealand information bulletin on the subject makes a cautionary point with this wry poem:

Although a plane is good to fly with,
The seeds to sow, the bugs to harm with,
And hidebound ancients to astound with,
Its nose is not to plow the ground with.

ANNUAL world production of fats and oils used for food has increased by 9 million tons in the past ten years, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization. Production was 28 million tons in 1958.

Copenhagen



**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**

Crop rotation

YEARS of studying different crop rotations on Experimental Farms and Research Project Farms by the Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that: (1) Rotations help to control insects and plant diseases that attack only one crop or one species of crop. (2) Rotations with legumes and grasses help to save the soil by building up nitrogen reserves and organic matter. (3) Rotations make it easier to control weeds by economical methods. (4) It is possible to obtain most of the benefits of a good rotation without necessarily following a fixed or completely systematic plan. (5) Summerfallowing should be kept to a minimum, but included in a rotation frequently enough to control weeds effectively.

It's the earth

THE clay-loam soil around the district of Kamsack, Saskatchewan, has made the town the biggest shipping point for malting barley in Canada.

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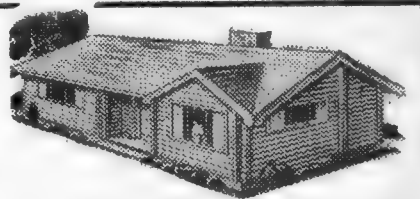
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The Lady

OF THE HOUSE

Guest Contributor — EVELYN MORGAN

Your House and Mine

ONE of the nicest things about farming is our dairy and poultry products.

Two spoons of milk pudding on a serving of fruit stretch a quart of canned fruit to twice as many servings, and make a more delicious dessert.

A whipped egg added to ice cream, made at home, with frige or hand freezer, will help prevent formation of ice crystals.

Egg white, just broken up, but not frothy, can be used for a professional looking glaze on any oven baked product.

For the fruit pie that will soak the bottom crust, try a sprinkling of flour and sugar. If that fails and the crust is still soggy, as with some varieties of red plums, brush the bottom crust with egg white, and let dry for at least twenty minutes. Then put in the fruit mixture and bake.

Cold milk drinks are ideal fare for summer. A basic syrup, consisting of 1 cup sugar to 2 cups water, boiled for fifteen minutes, is a handy time-saver. Make two or three quarts, and then make up a pint of each with your favorite flavors. Chocolate, coffee, maple and strawberry or plain vanilla. Add a beaten egg when serving it.

CHEESE MAKING

The making of cheese was an accomplishment of the earliest homemakers. It has never been limited to one or two countries. Several have distinctive varieties, impossible to duplicate, and thanks to refrigeration and modern transportation we can now enjoy all the cheeses of the world.

Switzerland has its goat cheese, full of holes, France its Roquefort, expensive and delicious, Denmark its distinctive Danish blue, and others, England several kinds including the one they refer to as the king of cheeses, Stilton, and Canada has several including the Trappists and Cheddar. The latter, I understand ranks among the very best Cheddars of the world.

There is probably no food we find more useful in preparing meals with variety. We use it as a meat substitute, in salads, sauces, in dressings, as garnishes (crumbled) the cream types in icings, and, of course, for snacks.

Of recent years we have been making use of the unripened variety, cottage cheese. Dieti-

cians have developed excellent recipes using it for main dishes, salads and desserts.

Some homemakers still find the making of cheese a fascinating business. Here are two recipes for the ripened kind.

Cheddar Type

Pour whole, fresh milk into a large double boiler or very heavy vessel such as a pressure canner. Heat it, stirring constantly to a temperature of 70° F., then add starter. This is lactic acid: a souring agent. Continue to stir and heat to 86 to 88° F. Add butter color according to directions on the bottle, and to suit your own taste in color.

Then add rennet, stirring thoroughly into the milk. Put on the back of the stove, or off it, for three-quarters of an hour. Now the milk will be separated into curds and whey. Heat again and continue stirring until it reaches a temperature of 102° F. Hold it at that heat and stir for about one-half hour. By that time the curd is quite solid and drops to the bottom of the pan.

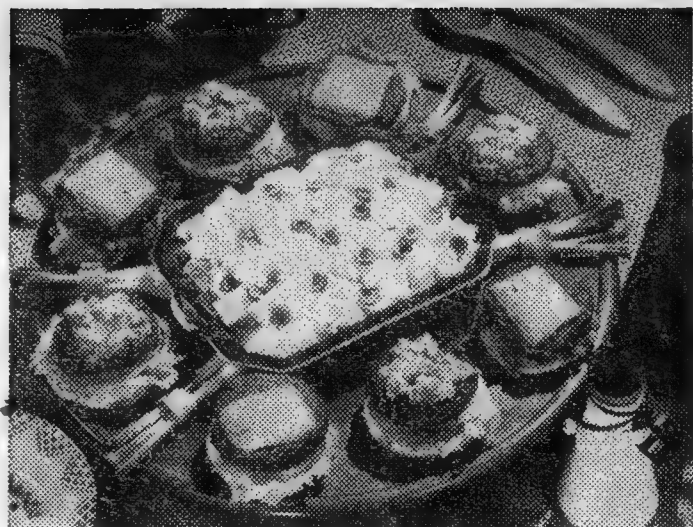
Strain it through cloth to remove all the whey. Put it back in the pan and cut up with a knife, add salt as you cut. About one-quarter cup of salt for each quart of curd is about right to check acidity and improve flavor and keeping qualities.

Then put the block in a cheese press, or a stone jar with a plate on top. Add weight to squeeze out the extra whey. The next day tap the cheese out of the jar and put back, top to bottom, in the jar. The third day wrap in a fresh cloth and hold in boiling water for three minutes to form an outside crust to seal it. Press once more, and put away in a cool place, wrapped in cloth, for three months. Turn once a month. It is then ready to use.

Three-day Cheese

Let sour a large container of skim milk. When well thickened heat to 88° F., stirring regularly so it does not scorch. It will then begin to separate into curds and whey. Continue stirring and heating until it reaches just the solidness you like in cottage cheese when pressed between thumb and finger. About 98° F. seems right to me.

Pour into a firm muslin bag and hang on the clothes line to drain. When well dried, about



A KITCHEN BARBECUE . . .

Outdoor barbecues are fun . . . for everybody except Mother! Ten chances to one she'll vote for working in her own kitchen where there's no smoke to get in her eyes and there is a sink nearby to keep things washed up. So we propose the kitchen barbecue, to be toted and eaten wherever one likes!

There's potato salad basking in a sour cream dressing in the refrigerator, hamburger patties ready for the griddle or the broiler, relishes in the crisper pan and a variety of cheese for made-to-order cheeseburgers.

OPEN-FACE CHEESEBURGERS

On a cookie sheet, place the lower halves of large round buns, first spread liberally with butter and mixed with a little prepared mustard, if desired. Toast under broiler until golden brown. Keep hot in oven until needed. In the meantime, quickly cook seasoned hamburger patties on a griddle or under broiler. Arrange on each bun half a crisp lettuce leaf, onion rings or thin slices, thinly sliced tomato, a spoonful of hot baked beans . . . any or all as fancy and taste dictate.

Top each bun with a hot hamburger pattie. Place on each: a slice of Canadian cheddar cheese or a mixture of blue-veined cheese mixed with softened butter and a dash of Worcestershire sauce or some sharp cheddar cheese spread mixed with a dash of Tabasco sauce. Place low under broiler until the cheese is bubbly, browned and melted. Serve at once. Have hot butter-toasted bun tops handy to clap on the sandwich if you like, but this creation is more easily eaten with a fork than as a portable meal!

an hour, put it into a double boiler.

- 1 quart cottage cheese
- ½ cup butter
- 1½ tps. soda

Work with a blender until well crumbled and let stand about two hours. It will be almost transparent. Put on the stove above hot water, and add:

- ½ cup scalded sour cream
- 2 tps. salt or to taste
- Butter color to suit

Stir constantly until smooth. It will be leathery at first. Pour into a glass bowl lined with cheesecloth. Store for three days in a cool place to ripen.

This cheese does not keep unless refrigerated.

Dip in white vinegar if you cannot keep cold.

Cottage Cheese Recipes

Cottage Cheese Pie :

- 1 unbaked pie shell
- 2 cups cottage cheese
- 2 cups mashed potatoes
- ¼ cup sour cream
- 1 chopped onion
- 1 chopped pepper, red or green
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 tbsp. butter
- Salt

Combine the cheese and sour cream. Add potatoes and beat well. Add onion, pepper, and salt, then the beaten eggs. Pour into pie shell and dot with butter. Bake one hour at 40° F. or until brown and slightly rising centre. Serve as a main dish. A green salad is nice with this.

Cottage Cheese and Fish Bake

- 1 lb. cooked fish, or one tin
- 1 cup cottage cheese
- ½ cup milk

- 2 tbsps. chopped onion
- 2 tbsps. chopped parsley
- 2 tbsps. lemon juice
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1½ cups bread crumbs
- Salt and pepper

Beat milk and lemon juice into the cottage cheese until smooth. Add remaining ingredients gently, folding them in. Bake in a casserole at 400° F. until firm and brown, about 40 min. Serve with peas or asparagus, hard cooked egg slices and a cheese sauce over all.

Pineapple Layer Salad

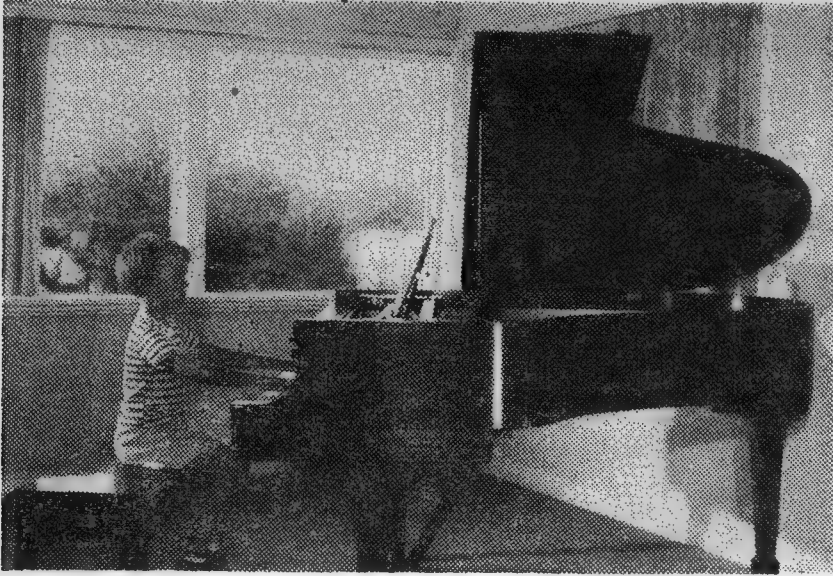
- 1 pkg. lime jelly powder
- 1 cup crushed pineapple
- 1 cup cottage cheese
- 1 diced cucumber
- 1 cup chopped celery
- 2 cups boiling water
- 1 cup whipped cream

Pour one cup boiling water over lime jelly. When partly set add cheese and pineapple. Set in a square dish. Pour one cup boiling water over lemon jelly powder, when partly set add the celery and cucumber and whipped cream. Pour over the lime jelly mixture. When set cut in squares and serve a square on lettuce. Serves 8.

Cheese Cake

- 1 cup cottage cheese
- ½ cup sugar
- 4 tbsps. flour
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tbsp. lemon juice
- Grated rind of 1 lemon
- ½ tsp. lemon extract
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 unbaked pie shell

Combine sugar and flour; add to cheese and beat well. Add the



Make Practising Pleasant ... for Little Tot

IN many homes, children show an interest in music, particularly in piano-playing, and parents are happy about it, make arrangements for them to have lessons. But all too soon, in many cases, the little boy or girl gets tired of practising, and then the problem arises as to how to keep him interested. The best way is to do everything possible to make the practise time pleasant. It is a mistake to call a child in from very exciting play to sit down at the piano and drum out scales, for the contrast is too great in favor of the play! Instead, set the practice time before playtime so that he or she will have the fun to anticipate and will know that the quicker he gets through practising his lesson, the sooner he may join his playmates.

Make sure that the piano is where light is good and the setting is pleasant. If he is too small for his feet to reach the floor, let him have his own special stool upon which to rest his feet and thus be comfortable. Sometimes, in many homes, it is a good idea to have the practice time right after breakfast each day for the child is fresh then and the task is over for the day. It is also good psychology to offer something interesting after the practising is completed—not as a bribe but as a casual act. A fresh cookie and glass of milk, a surprise trip to the park, anything like that will please the small musician!

egg and again beat thoroughly. Add the milk, lemon juice, and remaining ingredients and stir in. Pour into the shell, and bake at 400° for 15 minutes. Then reduce heat to 350° F. for 30 minutes or until brown.

This recipe is easily varied by the addition of any canned fruits, well drained. Add after the milk and flavorings, apricots, pineapple, bananas or peaches.

And finally —

Cottage Cheese

— in the lunch box.

Moisten two tablespoons of cheese with a little mayonnaise. Lay one spoonful on a round of bologna and roll up. Secure with a toothpick and season, put a small round of bread in each end.

The best cheeses are made when the grass is greenest. Probably that is why June is dairy month in Canada.

HOBBY PLANTS

Our little girls do eventually become teen-agers, and when they do, there is usually some backward glances or regret that doll-playing days are over. We solved this in our house by making the last of the dolls into

useful decorations for the girls' rooms.

The biggest dolls now have handkerchief skirts. These are a large gathered skirt cut to points all round the bottom, about four inches longer than the doll. The points are about four inches across, and are bound and then turned up and tacked at each point to the skirt, making a hem of many pockets. At the top of each point, where it is tacked, a pearl bead is also sewn for added decoration. A button would also do nicely, if you have enough small ones for each point.

The doll hangs in a corner, and the fresh hankies are tucked one in each pocket. After ironing day her skirt is quite well decorated. And I note that recently her out stretched arms are also holding bracelets and necklaces, too.

Another suggestion for making use of a doll is to use an over skirt costume and have the underneath one lightly stuffed for a pin cushion. Velvet or other firm material that would not show pin marks would be suitable for the over-skirt. "Baby dolls" are usually the sometimes helped by being put

sitting kind and could be decorative for the young lady's dressing table.

HOUSE PLANTS

If you wonder how to get water to your house plants when you are taking a few days away, I suggest a pail of water and a wick going right to the bottom of the pail and over to each of the plant you group around it. One quart per week is sufficient for a seven-inch pot.

Cactus are often called the plants that thrive on neglect. They do very well for quite a few weeks without water.

I have managed to sprout quite a few very tiny seeds in the cactus pots. The seeds are pressed into the sandy soil with the back of a silver spoon, then a glass sealer lid is placed over the seeds (lid upside down for the tiny air space). Enough moisture will soak in under the glass to sprout the seeds and they will be in no danger of washing away.

I thought they required less care with the cactus than in separate pots, especially since they took a long time to sprout.

Egg shells can be saved and crushed and added to garden soil for more lime. A teaspoon worked into flower pots occasionally supplies enough for average-size plants. One expert on soils says be sure to add a half teaspoon of alum dissolved in water. The alum released the lime so the plant is able to use it. I have noted brighter blossoms on geraniums after using alum.

A well-known nursery man recommends soot from stoves to work into the soil of the house plants. He also says that seeds refusing to sprout are in the refrigerator for a week or so.

To keep leftover pastry dough refrigerated, line your empty shortening carton with waxed paper, pack the pastry inside, fold over the waxed paper and close the lid.

Bake meringues on cookie sheets with aluminum foil and you'll have no trouble with them sticking. Allow meringues to cool then peel off foil.

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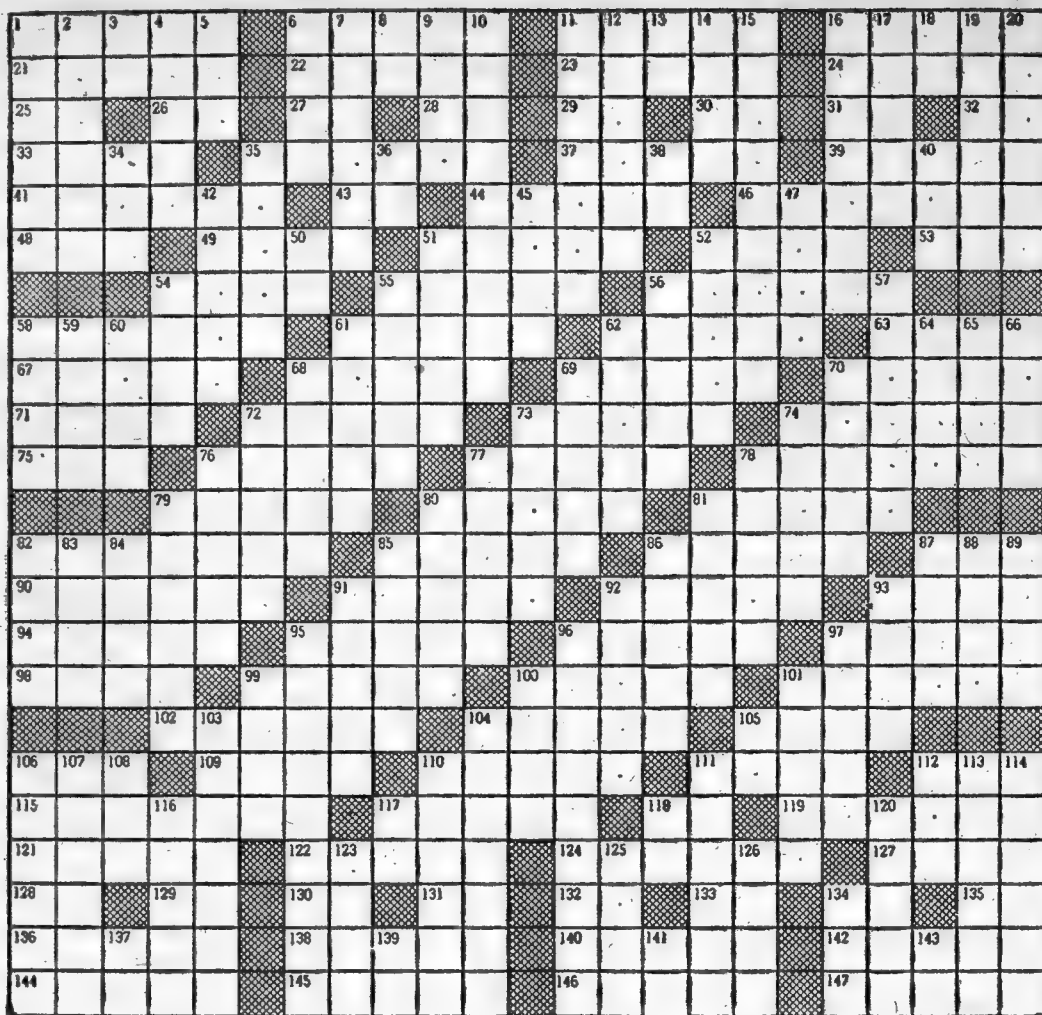
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A-F-2



CROSSWORD



- | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 55 Unit of electrical capacity | 95 Fissile rock | 144 African antelope | 40 An elf | 88 Chinese wheat-flour noodles |
| 1 Mining excavation | 56 Scanty | 96 Heart beat | 145 Exploits | 42 Run away | 89 — of the D'Urbevilles |
| 6 Tube for sucking up beverage | 58 Spanish American blanket | 97 Gulf of Mediterranean Sea | 146 Mean | 45 Toward the center | 91 Vial |
| 11 English writer | 61 Grounded blade of golf club | 98 Horse's neck hair | 147 Bellows | 47 Covers with pitch | 92 Makes noise like cat |
| 16 Protective ditches | 62 Flogs | 99 Cruises | DOWN | 50 Prefix: down | 93 Animal's pelt (pl.) |
| 21 Hasten | 63 Goad | 100 Noblemen | 1 Young pig (pl.) | 51 Business transactions | 95 Made contented |
| 22 Uneven as if eaten away | 67 Unaccompanied | 101 American Indians | 2 Small tower | 52 Country of Europe | 96 Sharers |
| 23 Candle | 68 Kept secret watch | 102 Lassoes | 3 State (abbr.) | 54 Prohibits | 97 City of Italy |
| 24 Foreigner | 69 Arabian demon | 104 Tote | 4 Asks earnestly | 55 Pass off as genuine | 99 River of Europe |
| 25 Correlative of either | 70 Look at fixedly | 105 Pikelike fish (pl.) | 5 Organ of sight | 56 Spanish title | 100 The Orient |
| 26 Denoting unfit ship in Lloyd's Register | 71 Passing fancies | 106 Gun (slang) | 6 Prefix: half | 57 Landed property | 101 City of Netherlands |
| 27 Syllable of scale | 72 Facing direction from which glacier impinges | 109 Shore bird | 7 Title of a novel by George du Maurier | 58 Secure | 103 Country of Europe |
| 28 Continent (abbr.) | 73 One of low intelligence | 110 Outstrips | 8 Artificial language | 59 Arid | 104 Basements |
| 29 Printer's measure | 74 Price asked for something | 111 Sonoran Coast Indian | 9 S. African fox | 60 Was borne by | 105 Earth goddess |
| 30 Sun god | 75 Compass point | 112 Mineral spring | 10 Exposed to the elements | 61 Golf club | 106 Hasty look |
| 31 Fundamental mass of life's tendencies | 76 To go in haste | 115 Those at the head | 11 Strengthened | 62 Kind of cap | 107 Radio antenna |
| 32 Artificial language | 77 More unusual | 117 Alluvial deposit at mouth of river | 12 Acted in an affected style | 64 Portion | 108 Japanese porgie |
| 33 Branch of armed services | 78 Talked informally | 118 Symbol for cerium | 13 Aloft | 65 Incite | 110 Hit in head with pitched ball |
| 35 Place where soldier is lodged | 79 Strict | 119 Goes in | 14 Gull-like bird | 66 Tall marsh grass | 111 Sowed |
| 37 To correct | 80 Foremost | 121 A water spirit | 15 Destroy completely | 68 Retail shop | 112 Weight of India |
| 39 Put off | 81 Cloth symbol of mourning | 122 Savage | 16 Horses which have never won a race | 69 Wild prickly shrub | 113 Elementary textbook |
| 41 Kind of plant | 82 Kind of candy | 124 Asiatic | 17 Of greater age | 70 Fom | 114 Broad neck scarf (pl.) |
| 43 Exist | 85 Category | 127 Man's name | 18 Sloth | 72 Part in play | 116 Imp |
| 44 Cavities | 86 Idler | 128 Symbol for nickel | 19 Cylindrical | 73 To wed | 117 Doctor (abbr.) |
| 46 Repeat | 87 Danish territorial division | 129 Child's name for mother | 20 Breathes loudly asleep | 74 Singsong way of talking | 118 Symbol for chromium |
| 48 As it stands (mus.) | 90 Abuse with words | 130 Symbol for iridium | 34 Cry of sheep | 76 Steps over fence | 120 Rhythm |
| 49 Woman | 91 Poetic works collectively | 131 Symbol for sodium | 35 Cutting part of knife | 77 Wash in clear water | 123 Irish Gaelic |
| 51 Scorched | 92 Apply with a brush | 132 Teutonic deity | 36 French article | 78 Ugly old woman | 125 Algerian seaport |
| 52 Look at closely | 93 Without cost | 133 Double play (abbr.) | 38 Plural ending | 79 Kind of pitch | 126 Part of a church |
| 53 Affirmative answer | 94 Positive pole | 134 Sacred Hindu word | | 80 Touches | 134 Pronoun |
| 54 Be a sign of | | 135 A volume | | 81 — cross | 137 New Zealand native fort |
| | | 136 Table fowl | | 82 British baby carriage | 139 Symbol for tellurium |
| | | 138 Compound ether | | 83 Rockfish | 141 Roman number |
| | | 140 Rants | | 84 River of England | 143 Salvation Army (abbr.) |
| | | 142 Only horse to defeat Man O' War | | 85 Objectives | |
| | | | | 86 Waste time | |
| | | | | 87 River of Italy | |

Solution On Page 30

World farm prices

PRICES of farm commodities in the world vary considerably from country to country. Here are some statistics on prices in the third quarter of 1958 in various nations as prepared by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

For wheat—	Per bushel
West Germany	\$2.87
France	\$2.26
United States	\$2.08
United Kingdom	\$2.06
Netherlands	\$2.02
Canada	\$1.64
For good steers—	Per Cwt.
United States	\$24.27
West Germany	\$23.87
Canada	\$22.59
United Kingdom	\$18.61
New Zealand	\$ 9.44
Australia	\$ 8.37
For butter—	Cents a pound
Canada	.62
United States	.58
Australia	.51
New Zealand	.37
Netherlands	.34
Denmark	.27
United Kingdom (London Market)	
New Zealand butter	.28
Danish butter	.32

New broiler strain

THE poultry strain of White Rocks developed at the University of Alberta is meeting with keen response from hatcherymen. This strain, known as U. of A. Whites, was developed by Drs. D. R. Clandinin and A. R. Robblee, professors of Poultry Husbandry. It is completely fast feathering, and the chicks grow rapidly to produce prime, three-pound broilers at nine weeks of age.

Cow's energy no secret

IT'S pretty hard to keep any secrets these days . . . especially if you're a cow.

An ingenious device designed by U.S. technicians is able to measure the amount of energy that a cow uses just in going to and from pasture and in harvesting her own feed. In the form of a meter, it is attached to the animal with a hose that permits the air going into and out of the cow's lungs to pass through a plastic valve.

WANT THE BEST

For assured results with your valuable Swine USE

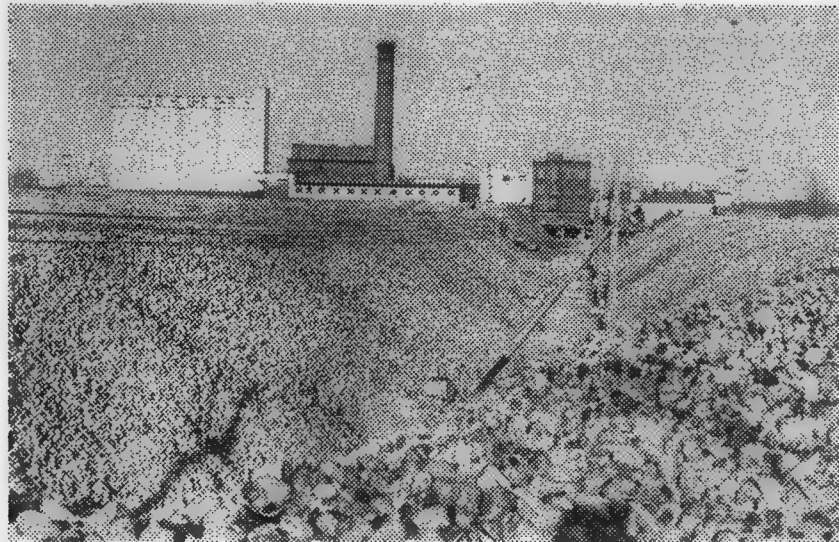
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CALGARY, ALBERTA
(3 Blocks South of Calgary Brewery)

Mountains of sugar beets



Driveways much like canyons are left between the piles. In the driveways dozens of fans may be operated from electricity carried by the power lines. Should any part of a pile need immediate processing, the roadways are necessary for dump trucks. Trucks are used to carry all piled beets to the factory flumes.

"SUGAR in the morning — sugar in the evening," is not only part of a popular song, but the words denote better living wherever they apply. Life and food would be pretty drab without sugar. Imagine lemonade, candy, pie, cereals and a thousand and one other things unsweetened by sugar.

And sugar is an essential food

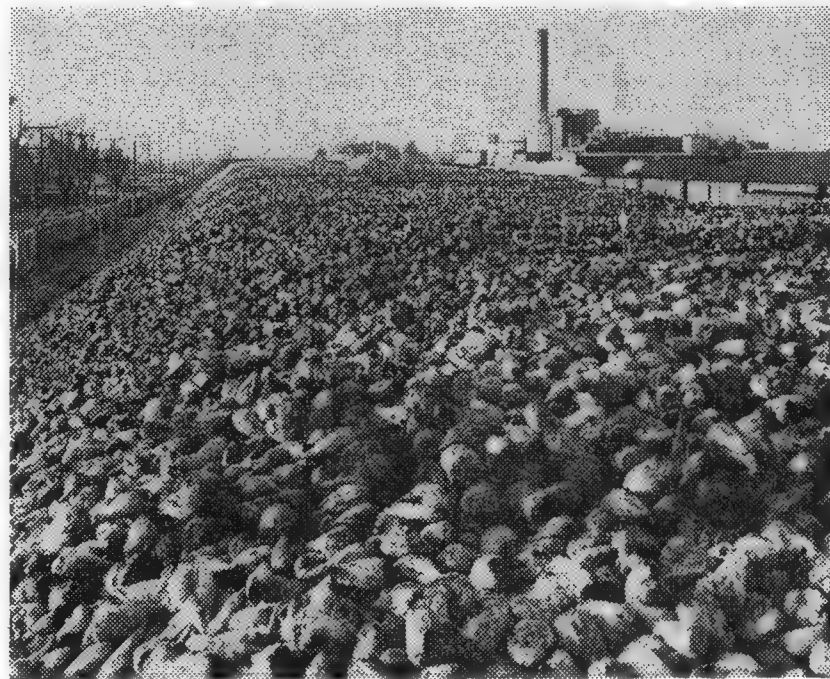
tries with a high standard of living, such as Canada, adds greatly to the pleasures of life.

Many of nature's plants contain sugar, but few possess it in quantities sufficient for practical commercial production. Those which do are sugar-cane, sorghum (a cereal grass) sugar-maple trees and beets.

A great amount of sugar is used in Canada and all of it comes from the soil — much of it from the thousands and thousands of tons of sugar beets grown throughout the country every year. The sweat of the growers, the backaches of the thinners, the skill and science of the refiners, the organization of the distributors and transporters places sugar in attractive form within the reach of every Canadian.

Sugar is big business. Some idea of just how big it is, and how big the sugar beet industry is, may be obtained from the pictures on this page, showing sugar beets waiting to be processed at two of Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Ltd. Ontario refineries. Plants such as these are situated in many places across Canada — wherever farmers toil in the sugar beet areas.

to children, and to adults. Among other things it is a rich source of energy. Sugar in coun-



Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Photos.

A mountain of sugar beets; 43,500 tons makes up a supply for the factory a city block long. The white triangular marker on top of the pile locates one of hundreds of thermometers' positions. A record of pile temperatures is carefully kept since a sudden rise in temperature in any part of the stockpile indicates that immediate processing is necessary.

Aviation thrill

CANADA'S first aviator and the R.C.A.F.'s greatest team of acrobatic Jet pilots — the Golden Hawks — will team up at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede in July in an observance of the 50th anniversary of powered flight in a program that will pile up thrill after thrill during the six-day show.

Announcement was made that Hon. J. A. D. McCurdy, first man to fly an aircraft in Canada, back in 1909, had accepted an invitation to officially open the 1959 Exhibition and Stampede.

It will be the first appearance of the Golden Hawks at any Canadian exhibition.



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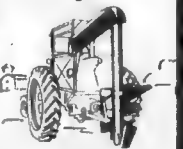
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IDEAL for overhead mounting... over pits, mixers, tanks, trucks. Engineered for "Push-Button Feed Plant Operation" for farm or commercial use. Also available in stacked rolls two or three high. Rolls are self-adjusting for all grains.

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New "Tractor-Mounted" Roller Mill Fits to Tractor drawbar or 3-point hitch—with PTO drive for all makes of tractors. Perfect for moving from one location to another and for getting around in tight places.



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6 Mil Black		8 Mil Black	
20' x 100'	58.40	24' x 100'	70.00
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20' x 25'	16.50	24' x 25'	19.50
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Pellets...

IN a home-brewed wine competition in Britain wines entered were made from fruit, cereals, herbs, roots and flowers and honey. Prize winners were damson wine, cherry wine, wheat wine, parsley brandy, carrot whiskey and lime blossom wine.

WHEAT flour consumption in Japan is increasing at the rate of 30% a year. A Japanese dietetic predicts that by 1985, 70% of the Japanese will be eating bread. Today only 3 or 5% eat wheat each day, in any form.

PROPOSED heated boxcars according to Canada's two major railways may prove a valuable help in the handling of winter traffic.

PERHAPS western farmers should put the family collecting grasshoppers. Fried grasshoppers sell (as a delicacy) in the U.S. at \$1.00 per ounce.

THE origin of corn is a mystery, since it has never been found growing wild anywhere in the world.

CANADIANS have been buying about 65% of their canned beef from Australia.

ALTHOUGH the ham and loin make up only about 30% of the weight of a hog carcass, they represent 50% or more of its value.

IN 1957 more wheat was produced in France than in Canada; 404,000,000 bushels against 373,000,000.

THE first cows to arrive in the United States were for the Jamestown Colony in 1611.

COMMERCIAL pasteurizing machines were first introduced to this continent in 1895.

WINDBREAKS, experts claim, around farm homes may reduce winter fuel bills as much as 22% just by diverting winds.

THE Edmonton Branch of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool recently won the championship for the best exhibit in all butter classes at the Scottish Dairy Show in Glasgow.

THE sale of Alberta farm products in 1958 brought the farmers of the province \$484,000,000.00, according to the Dept. of Agriculture.

A SOUND education is as necessary in the pursuit of agriculture today as it is in any other business.

JAPANESE hens have not got themselves organized. Japanese say they have their laying hens working 356 days a year by employing shock treatments to increase the secretion of hormones which control egg production.

CROPS that are grown under a rotation system involving continuous cropping and summerfallow are subject to periodic damage from wireworm infestation; an infestation which will continue indefinitely if food is available to the young larvae.

THE fight to keep rats down, or out, of Western Canada is well worth while. It is estimated that it costs \$20.00 per year for each rat kept on the farm.

IN all the prairie provinces government pamphlets have been printed listing Recommended Varieties. Get one and perhaps avoid being "taken" by seed sales talks.

CHEMICAL fertilizer applied in solution to tomatoes immediately after transplanting, even in fertile soil will stimulate early fruit ripening, according to Morden Experimental Farm.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the merger of two world-famous Chicago events next fall — the International Live Stock Exposition and the International Dairy Show—was made recently.

WHILE grass will grow on a wide range of soil conditions, a good lawn requires a rich, loam soil. Unfortunately the top soil around most new homes has been either removed during building construction or covered with basement subsoil. This topsoil will have to be replaced in order to provide a foundation for a good permanent lawn.

"SOIL drifting, as this year, is all the more distressing because with our present knowledge soil drifting can be kept to a minimum," W. E. Johnson, soils specialist with Saskatchewan department of agriculture, states.

JAPAN'S capital has a new landmark — highest independent tower in the world.

At 1,092 feet its steel beams and girders surpass Paris' famed Eiffel Tower by 86 feet and the CBC's Jarvis Street tower in Toronto by 592 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA (the 20th State to do so) has signed into law an act which outlaws the use of virulent virus for the prevention or control of hog cholera. 16 other States are presently considering similar legislation.

E. A. LEWIS, President, The National Dairy Council of Canada, in a statement said it would take several months to determine the effect of the new price levels on production and consumption of dairy foods.

GERMANY bought the biggest share of Brazil's coffee shipments to Europe last year: 31% of Brazil's total coffee crop. But the United States took the lion's share — 60%.

FORMATION of a National Sheep Council to promote lamb and other sheep products has been called for in a resolution at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Sheep Breeders' Co-op. Association. Operations would be financed by an annual deduction of one or two cents per pound from wool deficiency payments.

A BRITISH firm is now producing a "calfeteria" for farm use that is designed to ensure that each calf gets its full share of milk. It consists of a long trough with a row of teats along each side and at the end which permits the simultaneous feeding of 25 calves at a time.

KNOWN mostly as a great wheat-producing continent, North America has also achieved remarkable production in other grains. This continent now produces about a third of the world's total of barley and oats.

BUGS are often immigrants. The corn borer is believed to have arrived on this continent with a shipment of broom-corn from Southern Europe. It was discovered in 1917 near Boston.

A QUARTER of the income of all Canadians comes from the woodlands.

ALBERTA grain producers will benefit to the extent of \$2,184,000 as a result of a distribution currently being made by the Alberta Wheat Pool. This represents the patronage dividend payment on grain delivered to Alberta Wheat Pool elevators during the 1957-58 crop season.

MANITOBA'S population figures as June 1 will be 5,000 higher than earlier estimates, and because of this the province can expect another \$500,000 in the current fiscal year under the federal-provincial tax-sharing arrangements.



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Has All These Features

MINNEAPOLIS Freeman

- Raises maximum weight that tractor's hydraulic system can lift.
- Operates off built-in hydraulic system, or auxiliary hydraulic systems.
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- Mounting brackets to fit all tractors.

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100% money-back guarantee.

WHITE and 12 beautiful colors — Ivory, Turquoise, Yellow, Shutter Green, Red, Bright Green, Grey, Coral, Brown, Chartreuse, Dutch Blue and Royal Blue.

Gallon	5-Gal. Drums
\$3.95	\$19.25

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Rubber Base Paint

For inside walls, wallboards, interior concrete and brick. Dries in 1 hour; no odor. Colors: — White, Pink, Sky Blue, Mint Green, Turquoise, Yellow, Ivory, Fall Beige, Light Grey.

REGULAR	SALE PRICE	QUART
\$7.95	\$4.99	\$1.65

FREE One 2-inch genuine bristle paint brush with each order for 1-gal or more paint.

HALF-PRICE Clearance

Tractor Tires

We are clearing out the balance of our stock of 1st-grade Tractor Tires.

FIRST GRADE—HEAVIEST WEIGHT

	Regular	1/2 Price
14x24x6 ply (2 only)	\$162.60	\$ 81.30
10x28x4 ply (1 only)	86.15	43.07
14x28x6 ply (1 only)	179.20	89.60
13x28x6 ply (1 only)	146.10	73.05
15x28x6 ply (4 only)	201.15	100.60
10x38x4 ply (2 only)	105.50	52.75
11x38x6 ply (3 only)	144.30	72.15

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605 - 607 — 2nd ST. E., CALGARY

DRIVERS. TAKE HEED!

(Reprinted from Canadian Highway Safety Conference)

If you don't do anything else today, please read this letter:

Dear Driver:

A few weeks ago, I saw a little girl struck by a car as she tried to cross the street. I saw a father race toward her and hold her to him as she struggled in the agony of death. I saw all the plans that had been made for her dashed and I saw the look of despair that came over his face. I could only offer a prayer that such a thing might never happen again.

Today my daughter, who is 6 years old, started off to school. Her cocker spaniel, whose name is Scoot, watched her leave and whined his belief in the folly of education.

Tonight we talked about school. She told me about the girl who sits in front of her, a girl with yellow curls, and about the boy across the aisle who makes faces; about the teacher who has eyes in the back of her head; about the trees in the school yard and the big girl who does not believe in Santa Claus.

We talked about a lot of things — tremendously vital and unimportant things.

Now, as this is written, she is sound asleep with her doll "Paddy" in her arms.

When her doll gets broken or her finger cut or her head gets bumped I can fix them. But when she starts across the street — then, Mr. Driver, she is in your hands.

Much as I wish I could, it's not possible for me to be with her all the time, I have to work to pay for her home, her clothes, her education.

So, Mr. Driver, please help me to look out for her. Please drive carefully. Please drive slowly past schools and at intersections. And please remember that sometimes children run from behind parked cars.

Please don't run over my little girl.

With-deepest thanks for whatever you can do for her, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FATHER.

This letter was written to the Elmira (N.Y.) Advertiser, which observes: "If any driver can resist its appeal, he has no business with a driver's license."

Farm and Ranch

Photo Corner



Wedding pictures are pictures which most people only have taken once so an effort should be made to have them turn out as well as possible.

WEDDING photographs are once-in-a-lifetime pictures to be treasured for as long as you live. No other photographs are quite as significant. Because of this they should be considered as an important part of your pre-wedding planning.

While your friends and relatives will certainly keep busy with their snapshot and movie cameras, it is important that you have a professional photographer to cover the event. This is one time when you can't have too many pictures.

Start the photographic record

with a formal portrait made in a professional studio. The trip to the studio is well worth while. There, the photographer has the best camera equipment and lighting arrangements to do a fine portrait.

Whether or not he can take pictures in the church and during the ceremony will depend on the customs and preferences of the church. If you don't know, check with the clergyman in advance.

It is a good idea to sit down and write out a list of the situations that you know you'll want

World's tractors

NORTH American farms operate more than half of the world's tractors. For that matter the United States itself operates more than half of the world's 8,360,000 tractors according to the 1956 figures.

Research for new markets

AN Oregon survey team last year made a careful and detailed survey of Japan, Korea and Burma to determine what crops are best suited for the climates, soil and economy of those countries. It is felt that such study will result in increased trade in western grown seeds with the countries surveyed.



Plans should be made beforehand as to what wedding scenes you want and in what sequence you wish to record them.

covered and of the guests whose photographs you'll want to appear in your wedding album.

A good friend, who is not in the wedding party, should be "assigned" to accompany the photographer to help round up people for pictures you want and to identify them for the photographer.

Let the photographer in on what "special pictures" you want. For example, if you are going to toss the bridal bouquet and want a picture of it, tell the photographer when, so he can be prepared to photograph it. If you do it on the spur of the moment, he might be out photo-

graphing some of the out-of-town guests.

This holds true for the "slipping away pictures." You can slip away from your guests — but not from the photographer — if you want a picture.

As a result of good planning you'll have a picture record of a complete wedding — everything from leaving for the church right down to the last waved good-bye.

An extra tip: Don't start the honeymoon without a camera. The photographs you take on that trip will be the beginning of a pictorial record of your married life.

KIRK'S HEATING LTD.

Here's more news from Three Hills today—

They are up on their toes you'll surely say.

Kirk's are heating homes in modern style,

They've made a furnace that's leading a mile.

Using cheap coal you'll save a lot,

And the Kirk's Furnace you'll be glad you've bought.

At the end of the season, when the cost you add,

You'll shout for joy while others feel bad!



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YES! KIRK'S

Can Install Oil, Propane, and Gas-fired Heating Units as well, but always ask for a Fuel Cost Comparison before placing your order.

Phone or Write

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AT THREE HILLS, ALBERTA

ESTIMATES FREE ON REQUEST

Advantage taken of farm schools

ALBERTA farmers seem fully aware of the importance of learning modern techniques to improve their farming practices.

Over 700 farmers attended the 32 1958-59 rural welding schools, each of which was of five days' duration. The electrification schools, held at 18 centres, had an attendance of 425. Twelve of these courses were five-day schools and the remaining six were two-day schools. At 20 centres two-day farm building schools were held which were attended by 1,220 farmers. At the 19 two-day plumbing and sewerage schools the enrollment was 1,035.

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ALL MAKES OF DOLLS REPAIRED by experts. Rubber arms and legs bought. 324 - 24th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta. Phone AM 6-3565.

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FOR SALE

WOODWORKING PATTERNS LIST FREE. Lawn furniture, ornaments, toys, household articles, etc. Darling Patterns, New Toronto, Ont.

NEW HOHNER PORTABLE ELECTRIC ORGAN (110 Volts). "Latest. Hohner Innovation". Full price only \$149.50; easy terms. Mail orders promptly filled. For details write or call Hollywood Distributors, 9597A - 85 St., Edmonton, Alta. Phone HO 6-0851.

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"HOW TO TRAIN HORSES" - A book everyone who likes horses or ponies should have. FREE. No obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 666, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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PARSLOW & DENOON, Stock-yards, Calgary, Alberta, the oldest Livestock Commission Merchants in Alberta. Established since 1915. Office: BR 3-5058; BR 3-5755; Night: CHery 4-1651; CHery 4-2848.

PERSONAL

REINCARNATION - "And whither does my way take me, Iza Bekchi?" "Towards rebirth," he answered. - Paul Busson.

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"Yes, mama! I'm practicing."

PERSONAL

THRILLING ZODIAC READING—Health, Prospects, Events. Money outlook, Love, Friendship, etc. Send 15c (coin or stamps) for your true, amazing Forecast. State birth date. NEWTON VALE (M. 5), 106 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

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TRACTORS - TRUCKS - CARS—Reasonable Prices. All repairs guaranteed. Free Estimates. Radiators (Alberta) Ltd., 625 - 3rd Avenue West, Calgary. Phone AM 2-1047.

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Cigarettes from Egypt, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, many other countries in the world. Samples for sale. Germain Bourassa, St. Barnabe North, Quebec.

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DEPRESSION PRICES. WE SELL CHEAP. SAVE 75% off-new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors. 190 makes and models. 1959 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. Dak.

Trucks lose grain

EVERY year millions of weed seeds are scattered and a considerable amount of grain lost as a result of the grain being hauled in open trucks to elevators and seed cleaning plants. This can be prevented by fastening a tarpaulin over the load.

One farmer found, after weighing his load at the end of an 18-mile trip, that he had lost 13 bushels of barley. In another case 10 bushels of grain were lost during a 15-mile haul.

Buckwheat, wild oats, pigweed, Canada and sow thistle are among the noxious weeds that are scattered along the roadside by uncovered grain trucks.

Badgering the bugs

MAJOR steps in the control of insect pests are being taken in the chemical world.

Producers of a wide range of chemical products, have plans under way for large scale field demonstration trials this season of a pesticide known as a microbial. Basically, it is a microbe-produced chemical that is capable of attacking and destroying specific insects, once it is dispensed from conventional equipment now in use for dust or liquid sprays.

It has, it is claimed, the following major advantages over present organic insecticides

1. It is harmless to all other forms of life other than insects.
2. It leaves no residue harmful for human or animal consumption.
3. It does not harm crops themselves.
4. It does not mutate or change into organizations harmful to man, livestock or plants.
5. It is specific only for damaging pests, and will not directly harm such beneficial insects as bees, insect parasites, and predators.
6. There are no known cases of insect resistance build-up to these organisms.

By-products

BEFORE livestock slaughter was concentrated in meat packing plants, many by-products had little value. Since disposal was a problem, new uses and products were steadily developed by the industry. As a result, by-products today add from 10 to 20 per cent to the value of cattle, 20 to 30 per cent to sheep and lambs and 2 to 5 per cent to hogs.

Farming dangerous

THE highest rate of injuries in Canada and the United States is in the mining industry, but construction ranks second and farming is not far behind in third spot.

The U.S. National Safety Council reports that in the year 1957 alone, in Canada and the U.S., 12,000 farm people were killed and over 1,000,000 injured through some farm activity.

Pig worms

SANITATION is the vital factor in protecting nursing pigs from worm infestation reports Dr. H. N. Vance, Veterinary Pathologist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Young pigs are extremely susceptible to worms and suffer most damage during the first few weeks of life. Since deworming medicines have little effect on the larval stage of the worm and are not usually given until pigs are several weeks old, sanitation is their only protection.

The first bottle

NOW they've started to collect milk bottles... and we don't mean the Milk Men. The New York Antiques Fair states that the earliest known dated U.S. milk bottle was made in 1866.

Thirsty Canadians

CANADIANS are the leading evaporated milk drinkers of the world, according to "Butter Fat", the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. On an average, Canadians drink .87 pints of milk and cream daily.



Sandhills AUTOMATIC CATTLE OILER

ALWAYS ON GUARD Protecting Livestock against profit-robbing flies and lice. Cattle automatically treat themselves. Keeps cattle contented... Conditions hair and hide. The Low-Cost labor-saving way. Cheaper and easier than spraying.



There's an Automatic Oiler Tailored for your Specific Use... Prices start at \$23.95... "All-Steel" model recommended for feeder cattle - dry lot use. Cable-washer rubbing element is built to last a lifetime. "Rope-Wick" model recommended for dairy use - cattle on pasture. Giant size marine rope rubbing element is rot & wear resistant.

FULLY AUTOMATIC - Insecticide is released only as cattle rub... just fill the tank and forget it - No service problems.

EASY TO INSTALL - Attach to any post anywhere. The 6-gal. oil supply lasts for weeks as there is no waste. Pump unit & flow of oil can be regulated for any amount desired and according to infestations.

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- ☐ Grain Rollers - Krimpers
- ☐ Livestock & Field Sprayers
- ☐ Feed & Molasses Mixers
- ☐ Cattle Neck Chains, Markers
- ☐ Tractorbaks

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Solution To Crossword Puzzle

STOPE	STRAW	SHUTE	MOATS
HURRY	EROSE	TAPER	ALIEN
OR AE	MI SA	EM RA	ID RO
ARMY	BILLET	EMEND	DEFER
TEASEL	BE HOLES	ITERATE	
STA	LADY SERED	SCAN YES	
BODE	FARAD	SPARSE	
SERAPE	SOLED	BEATS	SPUR
ALONE	SPIED	GENIE	STARE
FADS	STOSS	MORON	CHARGE
ENE	SCOOT	RARER	CHATTED
STERN	FIRST	GRAPE	
PRALINE	GENRE	DRONE	AMT
REVILE	POESY	PAINT	FREE
ANODE	SHALE	PULSE	TUNIS
MAINE	SAILS	EARLS	HURONS
RIATAS	CARRY	GARS	
GAT	RAIL	BESTS	SERI SPA
LEADERS	DELTA	CE	ENTERS
ARIEL	FERAL	KOREAN	ERIC
NI MA	IR NA	ER DP	OM MO
CAPON	ESTER	RAVES	UPSET
ELAND	DEEDS	SNIDE	ROARS

Fertilizers for irrigated crops

SINCE moisture is not a limiting factor in irrigated farming, crop production is dependent mostly on soil fertility. Barnyard manure, legume crops, and commercial fertilizers can be used to build up the fertility of the soil. Legume crops are not grown very extensively, and barnyard manure is usually limited, and so most farmers rely primarily on commercial fertilizers.

The soils of southern Alberta, says the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, generally are lacking in phosphorus, and some are low in nitrogen. Because phosphorus fertilizer does not move readily through the soil, it should be placed in a band near the seed, except when it is used as a top-dressing for alfalfa. Nitrogen fertilizers are more soluble than phosphorus fertilizers, they move more readily through the soil, and they should not be placed near the seed. Although all crops require both of these plant nutrients, legumes and sugar beets respond mostly to phosphorus, while the needs of the grasses and cereal crops are usually for nitrogen.

Results of tests conducted at the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge show that 100

pounds of ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) top-dressed on first-year alfalfa in early spring increased the yields from 2.5 to 3.1 tons of hay per acre. In addition, the yields of the second- and third-year crops were increased from 2.9 to 3.8 tons and 3.1 to 3.5 tons, respectively. Sugar beets require from 80 to 100 pounds per acre of 11-48-0 fertilizer, which can be applied at the time of seeding. If a soil is low in fertility, 50 to 70 pounds per acre of nitrogen, for sugar beets, can be applied in a pre-seeding operation or side-dressed immediately after thinning.

Irrigated pasture mixtures that consist mostly of grasses will respond to 100 pounds of 11-48-0 fertilizer applied in early spring and to mid-summer applications of nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Recent experiments in the new irrigation areas east of Taber show that wheat and barley respond more to nitrogen than to phosphorus fertilizers, and in some fields there was no response to phosphorus. Farmers should consider using a high-nitrogen-analysis fertilizer, such as 27-14-0, for their cereal crops.

Travel shrinks broilers

IN marketing live poultry, one factor takes on financial

importance: Long hauls mean excessive shrinkage.

Lending weight to this contention were tests made last summer at the Melfort, Sask., Experimental Farm.

Out of 1,400 broilers, one lot of 950 were picked at random late one afternoon, crated and loaded. During the night they were trucked 160 miles to a plant, where they were killed the following morning.

The other 450 broilers were not fed but were left in their pens until morning. Then they were crated and transported three miles to a local plant.

At the outset, average weight of all live birds was 3.83 lbs. Average dressed weight of broilers hauled the 160 miles was 2.88 lbs., compared to 3.2 lbs. for those that were killed locally.

At an average price of 25.6 cents per pound, loss suffered because of the long marketing haul amounted to \$8.32 per 100 birds.

But it didn't stop there.

Transportation charges, usually billed to the producer, totaled \$8.25 per 100 birds.

Thus, the marketing of birds locally meant an additional \$16.57 per 100 birds. Or, putting it another way, an average price of 31.3 cents would have been needed at the distant mar-

ket to break even — an increase of 5.7 cents over local prices.

"A producer must look into the matter of shrinkage seriously before deciding to take advantage of higher prices offered by central markets, and it is an influencing factor in the locating of broiler industries," concludes the Farm.

Speed up program

TECHNICIANS will be allowed to collect blood samples under the national brucellosis program. It will be the first time technicians have been used by the Health of Animals Division, for this type of work. It is said the move will assist in "meeting the urgent needs of the livestock industry."



"The candy is a surprise for my mother — she expects bread and milk."



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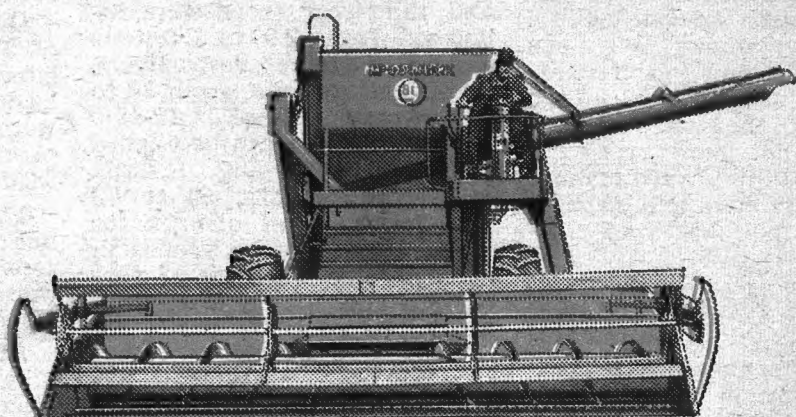
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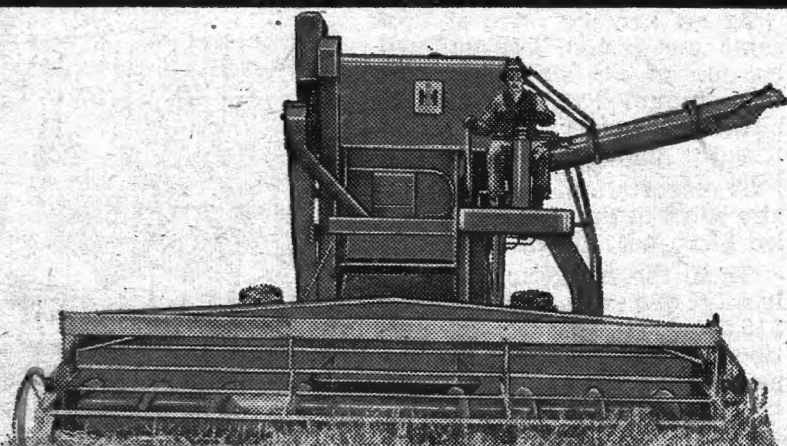
Step up to a McCormick

McCORMICK No. 181

NEW...and BIGGEST YET! Huge 18-foot cut! More separating capacity than ever before built into one combine! Over 46 inches wide at the feeder, cylinder, and over the straw rack, giving a tremendous total of over 41 square feet of separating area... 31 square feet of cleaning area. 16, 14 and 12-foot platforms also available. Big 264 cu. inch IH engine gives you 80 horsepower. Power steering... individual wheel brakes, make this giant a dream to handle.



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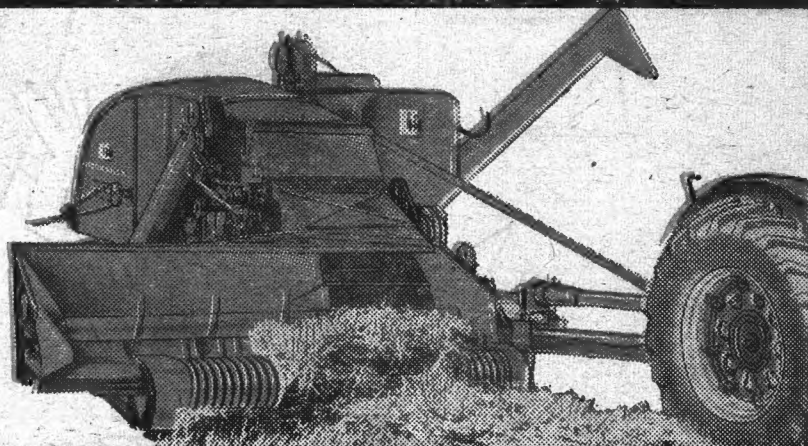
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Whopping big from end to end. Big platform with "deep-set" 20-inch auger takes a cleaner, faster 16-foot bite, even in down and tangled crops. Even-flow feeding, 3-point separation and double-shake cleaning add grain-saving capacity to the huge 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch separator. 75 horsepower IH engine... big drive wheels carry 80 per cent of the weight for sure traction, easier steering. Choose 16, 14 or 12-foot platform.

YOU'LL EVER MAKE

McCORMICK No. 140

Biggest capacity pull-type combine on the market. Has the great grain-saving capacity of the big self-propelled. Clean-threshes a 16-foot windrowed swath in heaviest crop. Team a 140 up with an IH tractor with IH independent power take-off and TA and you have all the advantages of variable speeds and auxiliary engines—without separate engine expense. Today, the road to lowest cost harvesting in the big acres leads to a McCormick No. 140!



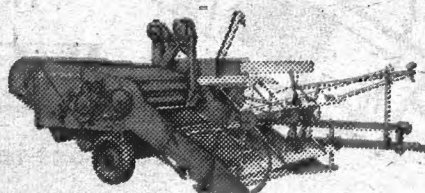
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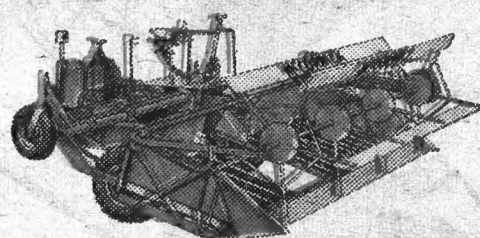
McCORMICK No. 101

Here's the grain-saving design and heavy yield capacity of the 181 and 151 in a versatile 10 or 12-footer. Big 58 horsepower IH engine. 28-inch separator.



McCORMICK No. 76

Biggest of the 7-footers—has the grain-saving capacity of a 9-footer! Like all McCormick combines, it has 3-point separation and exclusive double-shake cleaning. Pto or engine-drive.



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Besides for swathing grain, use your 163 for simultaneous cutting and raking of hay. For crop spraying it's the most maneuverable spray equipment carrier you can own. A most versatile machine!

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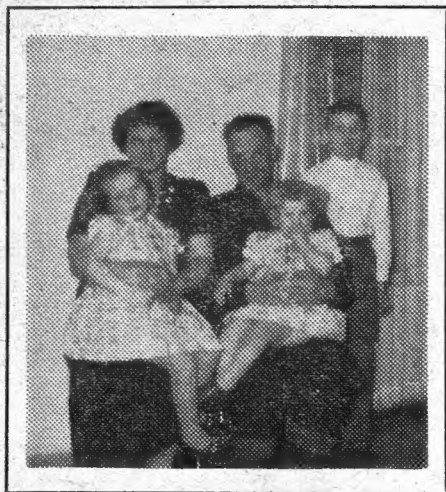
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Louie Olson, Galahad, Alberta

and there were many other winners of prizes ranging down to \$25.00 !

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CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 30th

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MY ANSWER :

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